The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3007. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

An Attack upon the Relay House Expected from Harper's Ferry.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Another Proclamation by the President.

All Dangerous Persons to be Removed from the Vicinity of the Florida Forts.

Fort Monroe in a State of Complete Defence.

Prizes Captured by the Blockading Fleet.

The Capture of Secession Forces at St. Louis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

Information reached here this morning that Harper's Ferry had been fortified on all sides commanding the approaches to that place. Batteries had been erected, and the place surrounded with troops and scouts.

The Government has decided to leave the choice of the Regiments from the several States to the Governors of those States, to avoid trouble and jealousy. Regiments that have formed need have no fear but that in the end they will be needed and drafted into service. This, however, takes time, and will require great care in the selection of the first increase of the regular Army

Owing to the recent hostile demonstrations at Annapolis and vicinity, the Government has sent instructions to Gen. BUTLER to double the outpost guard and use increased vigilance. Any one detected in treasonable designs against the Government, will be summarily treated.

The Zouaves have a fine location for their camp and everything comfortable. They had their first parade to-day. Col. ELLSWORTH read the orders to the Regiment while in line. They are very strict, forbidding any one to leave the camp without a pass, on penalty of death. The Colonel becomes universally popular. All are well and in good spirits, and on their good behavior.

Col. LAMON, Marshal of the District, received a dispatch this evening from Mr. HOFFMAN, Collector of St. Louis, stating that the Camp Jackson secession troops attacked and fired upon the Federal troops, killing ten of the Federal troops. BLAIR's command returned the fire, killing forty and wounding one hundred. This occurred in the streets. The Secessionists surrendered, about sixteen hundred strong The whole mob surrendered and dispersed. The Government replied complimentary to the St. Louis troops, and is of the opinion that the whole affair will prove advantageous to the Government, and damage the cause of the traitors in Missouri.

There is nothing important from Annapolis or the Relay House to-night The Rhode Island Regiment have not yet erected tents They have decided to go into camp, on Wednesday next, at Glenwood, two miles north of the White House.

The Seventh, Seventy-first, Twelfth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments had dress parades this P. M. The contradiction of the statement that the Government would buy the steamer *Atlantic* was not authorized, as stated by one of the New-York papers. The TIMES was correct as regards the intentions of the Government. The contracts for the new steamships-of-war are not yet closed, and probably will not be until the meeting of Congress and the necessary appropriation is made, but the Government has already full power to purchase transport vessels such as the *Atlantic*.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11—10 P. M.

Alexandria was fully occupied last night, by Secession troops, about 5,000 strong. This morning, however, Col. ELLSWORTH sent a company of scouts over, who went into the city, and returned unable to find any armed troops there. They must have retired early to the interior, beyond the city.

Col. COWDEN, of the Massachusetts First Regiment, and Col. CLARK, of the Massachusetts new Volunteer Regiment, tendered their troops to the Government for the war, but owing to the regulations concerning the choice by the Governors, they have not been accepted.

Orders were issued to-day, formally, to all commissioned officers, to arrest ROSS WINANS, whose steam gun Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, captured yesterday. He will be tried for treason—first, to find whether he was accessory to sending the gun to Harper's Ferry; next, whether he has aided, by means of money or otherwise, the traitors. If caught, he will attempt to escape on the plea that the gun was sold to the City of Baltimore, which was undoubtedly the case, but done at a time when the City was in a state of rebellion. This, with other proof, will be sufficient to fix his guilt, of which there can be no doubt.

Great excitement was caused by the news from St. Louis. Its authenticity is doubted by many, but it comes apparently from a most reliable source. This leads to the impression that Cairo is in great danger of attack. Gen. SCOTT and the War Department will not be surprised to hear of an attack at that point at any moment. The Government, however, has full confidence in the ability of the troops at that point to repel all attacks.

Much excitement has been caused by the arrival of messengers on a special engine at 8 o'clock, with dispatches to the War Department from the Relay House, and the report was spread about town that there was an attack upon the Federal troops at that point. It is not credited. There is unusual activity about town among military officers. The character of the Government dispatches is not known. A messenger left at nine o'clock for the Relay House and Annapolis, with dispatches from Gen. SCOTT. Another had already gone this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. SIMONTON are doing well and in good spirits, though much prostrated from the effects of their wounds.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11—Midnight.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, has been in jail there on suspicion. Every Northern man and stranger is searched, and if anything unusual about him is found, he is at once locked up. They have now about forty in limbo at that place—one from Massachusetts and one from New-York. Upon examination nothing was found upon the person of the gentleman in question, who was released after 24 hours' detention. There were only about 6,000 troops at Richmond.

The Government has no faith in the reports from St. Louis or the Relay House. They have telegraphed for further information. The reports succeeded in creating intense excitement about town.

The steamer *Philadelphia* sailed from the Navy-yard for Philadelphia this morning. The *Powhatan* received orders to move down the river to day. I do not know her destination.

Two Regiments of Connecticut troops, by the *Binnville* and *Cahawba*, are expected to arrive some time to-morrow.

The New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment have the post of honor in command at the Capitol buildings now, since the Departure of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves.

The regulars who arrived yesterday are on guard-duty to-night, to relieve the volunteers, who thus far have performed all such services.

LATER.—A messenger has just arrived from the Relay House by special train. Col. JONES' scouts were driven in by a large force of Virginians, who moved from Harper's Ferry to within twelve miles of the Relay.

Gen. BUTLER sent a strong force from Annapolis, seven hundred men, and the New-York Twentieth Regiment, to reinforce Col. JONES. Gen. MANSFIELD also sent sixteen hundred men, and a body of cavalry and artillery, ready to reinforce Col. JONES.

An attack is expected to night or to-morrow.

The dispatches from St. Louis are authenticated.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

There is a report to-night that a band of Virginia troops are on the way from Harper's Ferry to the Relay House, to drive Gen. BUTLER from the important military position he holds there.

In regard to the patriotic ladies who are anxious to come to Washington as nurses, it is necessary to say a few words. All applicants should write to the Governor of their native State, or to some Army Surgeon therein, who can offer their services to the Government at Washington. The Surgeon-General of the United States Army, Dr. WOOD, prays that ladies will spare him letters on this subject.

Miss DIX, a lady of advanced years and much Hospital experience, and who is just the person fitted for the post, has been assigned a sort of Captain Generalship over all the Military Hospitals. Miss DIX is not able to do the nursing, but will superintend all the supplies and direct how they shall be distributed, as soon as Government hospitals are organized. To save all confusion, she will publish her commission from the Government in a few days.

There are no nurses at present in Washington, but those whose services have been very much needed in providing various needful comforts for the troops who left their homes so hastily. Miss POWELL'S corps are as busy as they can be. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr SEWARD have both praised her for so promptly going to work here among the troops. She has been well received here, and takes care of her *corps* of nurses without troubling any one.

A lady, by the name of Mrs. BOERUM, who followed Miss POWELL to Washington, but did not succeed in finding her for some days, has been grossly insulted by a newspaper correspondent here. The facts are known to Col. LEFFERTS and to several gentlemen here, who have their eyes upon him.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties. The President directs the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States; authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals till the 21st of May for the remainder of the Stock of the United States issued under the act of February, amounting to nine millions of dollars.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 9th inst., says that a Federal steam tug has been cruising in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, York River, Virginia, but being fired on by a Virginia battery at that place, left the river.

Southern troops continue to arrive at Petersburgh and Lynchburgh.

FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

ARRIVAL OF MRS PRESIDENT LINCOLN—COL. ANDERSON—INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP—AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of the President of the United States, with her sister and niece, arrived in town yesterday morning, and the party are stopping at the Astor House. Col. (late Major) ANDERSON escorted the ladies from Washington, whence they came by the 10½ A. M. train, Friday, as far as Philadelphia, and SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., conducted them during the remainder of the journey to this City. Mrs. LINCOLN has come North mainly to visit her son ROBERT, who is at college.

Col. ANDERSON has accepted the leadership of the brave men of Kentucky who have rallied in defence of the Union. He will hasten to his command, and perfect its organization, after which it will report to the Government for service.

On the trip from Washington to Annapolis, thence on the boat to Perryville, and all the way to Philadelphia, the distinguished company received at every stopping-place abundant evidence of the esteem in which they are held by loyal and true-hearted Americans. The news of their approach spread from station to station, and the troops which line the route, as well as large numbers of citizens, awaited their coming, and greeted them with deafening cheers of welcome. Of course the gallant hero of Fort Sumter was the principal cause of the ovation, and he acknowledged the compliment by presenting himself at the car window, not infrequently addressing the soldiers briefly with reference to the duty which had called them to arms. It took nine hours to make the journey from Washington to Philadelphia, and the ladies being too fatigued to push on to New-York by the "owl train," which arrived here at 4½ A. M., the entire party passed the night in the City of Brotherly Love.

The passengers from Washington had an excellent opportunity of witnessing some of the hardships and inconveniences which our volunteers contend with. The Fifth Regiment of New Jersey protects the railroad from the Capital to Annapolis Junction, and the Fifth of New-York, (Col. SCHWARZWAELDER'S regiment,) from the latter place to the City of Annapolis. Stations are erected for the troops at average intervals of a mile apart,—a convenient barn usually affording them shelter, and on such a rainy, raw and chilly day as Friday, the poverty of these quarters was made painfully apparent. The sentinels looked dismal enough, as crouched in their wet overcoats they wearily paced the railroad track. But the damp weather was insufficient, apparently, to dampen the enthusiasm of the men "off guard," who stifled every feeling of commiseration which might have arisen for their discomfort, by the rollicking good humor which so prominently characterizes them. No better exemplification either, of the adage that "hunger is the best sauce," could have been afforded, than by the avidity with which the troops seized the meat and stores furnished for the day's subsistence. The provisions are dealt out from the regimental head quarters, and distributed at every station by the cars, which merely slacken their speed sufficiently to allow of the rations being thrown out to the expectant cooks. Down they go, splash into the mud, and no amount of washing can possibly cleanse them of the gravel and dirt. Nevertheless, this mud grimed meat, which ordinarily would be too disgusting to eat, is partaken of with hearty relish when the *man* has been metamorphosed into the *soldier*, and the fact shows how human nature adapts itself to circumstances.

There appears to be no lack of spies at the regimental head quarters in the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis. On Thursday night a suspected individual was caught within the lines by WM. PHILLIPS, a soldier of the Ulster County Regiment, recently quartered in the City Hall Park. The fellow was arrested, but while marching him to the guard-room he drew a knife and stabbed PHILLIPS in the side, causing a severe but not dangerous wound. He then ran and escaped by jumping into the water.

A few hours after this occurrence, an alarm was given from Fort Madison, where a portion of the Sixth New-York Regiment (Col. PINCKNEY) is encamped. The Fort is nearly opposite Annapolis, on the northern bank of the little River Severn. It was caused by an attack of twenty-five mounted Marylanders upon the advanced post of pickets, stationed half a mile from the fort. The Secessionists fired a volley into the guard, and the shots were returned. The firing soon brought down three companies of the main body, who pursued the horsemen through a piece of woods and fired upon them, but unfortunately without doing them injury.

Col. SMITH, who commands the post at Annapolis, has ordered the lines of pickets to be extended, and adopted other precautions to cut off the retreat of any other party of marauders who may intrude in a similar manner. A seizure was made on Friday morning of twenty-five muskets at a house about four miles distant from Fort Madison, whither they had been taken and concealed by Marylanders on Thursday night.

The remains of J. LARRY KEESE, a member of Company Eight, Seventh Regiment, who was accidentally shot dead at Camp Cameron on Thursday morning, were brought on to his residence in Chesver-place, Brooklyn, yesterday, by an escort of six of his fellow-soldiers, composed of Sergeant E. C. Kittle, Privates C. T. Jung, E. McIlmercy, E. Brett, J. Lamb and H. G. Wolfe. Mr. KEESE'S untimely death is sincerely mourned by the whole Regiment, with whom he was a general favorite, and the gloom which the shocking occurrence has produced will not be speedily dispelled. The unfortunate young man had been married but two days when he left home to join his comrades at the camp.

The name of the Fireman Zouave who shot himself on Thursday night is JAMES HOWLAND. He was carelessly handling a small revolver, when it was discharged, and the ball passed into his left leg, slightly shattering the bone. Assistant-Surgeon GREY extracted the ball, and it is thought amputation will not be necessary.

Soldiers sent from Washington to New-York on business have to submit to a grievance which should be remedied. Passes are furnished them on the military route as far as Philadelphia, where they are told to obtain tickets from Major Gen. PATTERSON. That officer, however, cannot always be found, and the soldier has no resource but to pay his fare or lose his passage on the connecting train. The Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Central Railroads are very particular as to what passes they accept, and invariably refuse those given by Major Gen. SANFORD and the Union Defence Committee. Some arrangement should be at once effected between these officials and the railroad companies, by which persons on military service might be relieved from expense and annoyance.

COL. ANDERSON AND MRS. LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Col. ANDERSON and Mrs. LINCOLN and suite arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received in Independence Hall this afternoon. He will be escorted there by three regiments and two companies of cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11—P. M.

The grand ovation to Col ANDERSON, to-day, fully equaled any previous demonstration of the kind in this city.

Col. ANDERSON was drawn in a barouche by four white horses over the principal streets to Independence Hall, accompanied by two Regiments of Infantry.—Col. LYLE'S and Col. MOREHEAD'S,—and a Company of the Cavalry of the Black Huzzars. At every point on the route the hero was greeted with loud cheering and other manifestations of applause. The streets were thronged with people.

Col LYLE'S Regiment and the National Guards also came in for a share of popular favor for the remarkable discipline displayed in all their movements.

At Independence Hall, Col. ANDERSON held a public reception, the military resting, and then subsequently escorted him to the Continental Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Col. ANDERSON will leave New-York on Tuesday morning for Louisville, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, passing through Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 11.

The *Evening Journal* says: We have reliable information by a gentleman direct from Memphis, to the effect that there is a large body of rebels at and about Memphis who are mustered for an attack upon some point north, which is supposed to be Cairo. The exact number is not known but is generally estimated at 30,000. Respectable citizens of Memphis do not sympathize with them. Spies are kept constantly watching the military operations at the North. On four separate occasions they have manned and armed steamers for an attack on Cairo, but before they started intelligence was received that made those in command deem it safe to defer the enterprise. Its informant says that the rebels are so impatient for a fight, that they threaten to start off on their own account if not led soon to the field.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICH.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, May 10, *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 11.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday, to meet here again on the 4th of June.

There are about five thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, one half of them without arms. The notorious BRADLEY J. JOHNSTON is at the Point of Rocks, with about a hundred men from Virginia and Kentucky, and the Baltimore ruffians, who stop all trains going up and down the railroad.

A lot of horses and cattle on the cars *en route* for Baltimore, were taken by Virginia troops, near Harper's Ferry, to-day. It is the impression that Monocacy Bridge and the Junction are the next points which the rebels will try to take possession of, if the Government does not soon send troops thither.

The Union feeling in Western Virginia is getting stronger daily. C. M.

FREDERICK, *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 11.

A resolution was offered in the House of Delegates this morning, that the members from Baltimore City were not legally elected, and that their seats be declared vacant. It was referred to a Special Committee.

It is reported here that an armistice for sixty days has been proposed by the South

Several of the rebels from Baltimore were arrested to-day as vagrants.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, censuring President LINCOLN, and applauding the Southern Confederacy, was indorsed as the doctrine of the Legislature. C. M.

FREDERICK, Saturday, May 11.

Eleven hundred Tennesseans, well armed and equipped, have arrived at Harper's Ferry.

A large force of Virginians are at Point of Rocks twelve miles below.

Folks here appear to dread an inroad of Virginians.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Saturday, May 11.

The agent in charge of the Winans' steam gun testifies, on examination, that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, and not going out to practice at long range as stated by a Baltimore paper. The gun now guards the viaduct at the Relay House.

Gen. BUTLER is here to day.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived with the remainder of the Thirteenth Regiment of New York. He relieves to-day the Fifth Regiment of New-York, who are guarding the railroad from Annapolis to Bladensburg.

Major STAFFORD, of the Sixth Regiment of New-York, expected the attack on Camp Butler on the night before last, a suspicious company, known as the State's Rights' Cavalry, having paraded the same day within four miles. The Major has obtained the names of all but three. He refused proffered aid from Headquarters.

A large number of transports are to sail for Perrysville.

Considerable cotton has accumulated at Old Point Comfort, which has been taken from the decks of the rebel vessels.

The Maryland contingent of Federal troops will be called out immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. There are volunteers enough already to fill the four regiments. This is beyond question. Senator COOPER will probably be made a Brigadier-General.

DISPATCH FROM PERRYSVILLE.

PERRYSVILLE, Saturday, May 11—8 P. M.

The railroad battery has arrived from Philadelphia, and will be sent to Bush River to morrow—perhaps further.

Intelligence from the South to-day indicates that the firing of forests and the demonstrations at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks, are only a feint to draw attention from Washington.

There are 5,000 Southern troops at Alexandria to-day.

All is quiet on the railroad from here, as far as Gunpowder River. Work on the bridges continue, and is now nearly finished.

Baltimore is quiet to-day, and American flags are flying. No secession flags are allowed there.

Eight hundred troops are in camp here, and a strong force at Havre de Grace.

DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 11.

The steamer *Ben. De Ford* sails hence this afternoon for Boston. Among her passengers are three of the Massachusetts troops who were attacked by the mob on the 19th of April, viz: Sergeant AMES, Corporal TYLER and private COLUM. The latter is recovering from a gun-shot wound in the thigh.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

BLOCKADE OF OLD POINT COMFORT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point we learn that that post is now fully prepared to resist any attack.

The *Cumberland*, *Pawnee*, *Monticello*, *Harriet Lane* and *Yankee* were off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade.

The steamer *Yankee* pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York River, but after proceeding a short distance, was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return.

The steamers *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, *Powhatan* and *Mount Vernon*, of the Aquia Creek Line, recently seized by the Federal Government, are cruising on the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama Regiment of 1,100 men, and 80 Cadets of the same State, had just arrived, and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk.

The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk harbor; one on Crane Island; one at Sandy Point; one at the Hospital; one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs three miles from the Hospital.

FROM THE VIRGINIA COAST.

The U. S. transport *Chesapeake*, VAILE, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, D. C. and reports on 9th inst. off New Point, passed a steam-frigate, (side-wheels,) bound to Fort Monroe, with a three-masted schooner in tow. On 10th inst., 7 o'clock A. M., off Cape Henry, passed U. S. gun-boat *Quaker City*, blockading the *Chesapeake*. Same date passed a ship bound up the Capes; supposed her name to be the *Eliza Barber*. The gun-boat *Monticello* was blockading the mouth of James River. Passed down the River Potomac, without any convoy. Saw no fortifications on either side of the river.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Saturday, May 11.

Delegates continue to arrive at head-quarters, the McClure House. About 300 delegates are expected.

In addition to the counties before mentioned, which will be represented, are the counties of Upshur, Roane, Wirt, Barbour, Cabell, Boddridge, Calhoun, Gilmer, Randolph and Hampshire, with Braxton, Clay, Kanawha Putnam and Webster to hear from. Seventy-eight counties are sure to be represented.

Hon. JAMES M. STEVENSON, of Wood County, is spoken of as President of the Convention.

Capt. BUTT'S Company of Volunteers encamped at the Fair grounds this afternoon.

The new State will be called New Virginia, and embrace the most valuable portion of the mineral resources of the State.

LARGE UNION MEETING IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, Saturday, May 11.

A large meeting took place to night, in front of the McClure House, assisted by a band of music and fireworks. Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE and FRANK PIERPONT spoke.

Mr. CARLILE took ground in favor of separation from Eastern Virginia, and was rapturously applauded. He proclaimed that while there should be no coercion to go out, there should be none to prevent remaining in the Union. Virginia, he said, owed forty-nine millions of dollars; a debt incurred without benefit to Western Virginia; and he demanded to know by what right the citizens of this section should not be allowed to have an opinion of their own expressed and recognized in the State councils, when the question of allegiance was discussed. Allegiance was first due to the Federal Government if there was no interference with State rights.

The Convention of Monday was referred to as an instrument of separation, amid great enthusiasm.

Arrangements have been made to prevent the introduction of hostile forces. Should an attempt be made, Camps Harrison and Dennison, and the camp at Zanesville, Ohio, can throw ten thousand troops into Western Virginia when necessity requires. It seems as if necessity would require their presence in less than three days.

There is an immense feeling here in favor of a division of the State, and it is increasing hourly at this moment. Songs are heard in its favor in all public places.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS AT CAMP JACKSON.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE MOB AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10.

Gen FROST'S brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon on demand of Capt. LYON, commander of the United States forces of this city Capt. LYON marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. LYON to Gen. FROST:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, St. LOUIS, May 10.

To Gen. D. M. Frost:

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States; and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, under its flag large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government, and co-operating with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith. (Signed.) N. LYON.

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops

It is understood that Gen FROST says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack, therefore he accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command, about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots were fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. BLANDOWSKI, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night: Messrs WALTER MCDONALD, THOS. A. HAVENS, NICHOLAS KUSBLACH, EMILY SUMMERS.

The following are fatally wounded: CLAIBORNE WILSON and TRUMAN WRIGHT.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Anzeyer* offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, MCDONOUGH, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All gun-shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The lateness of the hour prevents the obtaining of more reliable information to night.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11.

Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of firing on the crowd of spectators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, brickbats and other missiles were hurled at the volunteers, smashing their muskets, breaking their limbs, and otherwise wounding them, while others assert the contrary.

A respectable citizen, who stood a few feet behind the troops when they fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown, and no pistols fired by the crowd, and that the only provocation given was abusive threats launched at the Germans. It is known, however, that after shots were fired by the troops, shots were returned by parties in the crowd. Several soldiers were wounded.

It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. LYON, when the truth will be learned.

Several of the troops are already under arrest

It is difficult to learn the names of the killed, in consequence of the speedy removal of the bodies by friends, but a full list will be ascertained to-day.

The troops engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson were the Second, Third and Fourth regiments of United States Volunteers, under Colonels BLAIR, BERNSTEIN, SIGEL and SHUTTNER, and the Third and Fourth regiments of the United States Revenue corps, formerly of the Home-Guard, under command of Colonels MCNEAL and BROWN. Capt. LYON was seriously but not dangerously kicked by a horse in the camp grounds.

The U. S. Troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson with all the equipage, tents, provisions, etc.

The Pacific and North Missouri Railroad are occupied by volunteers.

Much excitement exists in the City, but owing to the efficiency of the military and Police corps, order prevails.

Gen. FROST, with his Staff and all the State troops are in the Arsenal.

Hon. JOHN HOW and Col. ROBERT CAMPBELL have received a note from Gen. FROST, which has been distributed in the city in extras, earnestly entreating his and the friends of the State militia, now held prisoners of war in the Arsenal, to abstain from any demonstration, stating that their safety depends upon quietness in the city, and that any riotous proceedings would arouse the populace in the lower wards, and result disastrously to the city and them.

Reports of insubordination in the Arsenal are credited, and fears are entertained for the lives of the State troops, should disturbances occur in the city.

Gen HARNEY has arrived, and taken command of the United States forces.

Capt. LYON will start for Washington to morrow.

The following additional names of the killed have been ascertained. CASPER H. GLENNERCOOL, JOHN H. SWARKHART, JOHN WATERS, P. DOAN, J. J. JONES, of Portage County, Ohio; L. CARL, CHRISTIAN DEAN MRS. MACAULIFF, MRS. CHAPMAN, F. D. ALLEN, and two boys named SCHNEWER and LESSING.

DR. B. SANDERSON was stabbed last night in a drinking saloon by Judge BUCKNER. Both are prominent citizens. The difficulty grew out of the Camp Jackson affair. BUCKNER gave himself up, and was lodged in jail. SANDERSON received three wounds in the stomach, and each is regarded as fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11—10 P. M.

Gen. FROST'S brigade was released from the Arsenal this evening. The officers were liberated on their parole of honor, and the men took an oath not to bear arms against the United States during the present war.

A report having gained credence that the Federal troops had gone to Jefferson City to take Gov. JACKSON prisoner and disperse the State Legislature, Gen. R. TAYLOR, President of the Road, authoritatively contradicts the rumor. He says that the troops at the Pacific Railroad depôt are simply stationed there to see that no munitions of War are transferred to or from the city, and that the officers disclaim any interference with the management of the road, and that the trains will run regularly. The Governor, however, has caused one span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed, which will necessitate a change of cars.

Two regiments of the Home Guards are patrolling the streets to preserve order, and about 100 men are stationed about the *Democrat* Office.

Several shooting affrays occurred during the day, but the city is quiet to night, and a heavy rain is now falling.

A large body of troops came down on the Acton and Chicago Railroad this afternoon, and passed on to Belleville, Ill., about 12 miles from here.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

SIXTH DAY—BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, May 4.

Congress met to-day, at noon, and was opened by prayer. The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed. No business being offered, Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy was removed from the following bills:

A bill to be entitled an act providing for a Regiment of Zouaves in the Army of the Confederate States.

SEC 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that there shall be added to the military establishment of the Confederate States one regiment of Zouaves, to be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel one major, and ten companies; and each company shall consist of captain, one first-lieutenant, two second-lieutenants one sergeant-major, one quarter master's sergeant, four sergeants and eight corporals, and ninety privates; and to the regiment there shall be attached one adjutant and a quartermaster, to be selected from the lieutenants, and one assistant-surgeon shall be appointed for the Regiment in addition to those already authorized by law for the medical department The monthly pay of the officers of the Regiment of Zouaves shall be the same as that of officers of infantry of the same rank. The allowances shall also be the same as those provided by law for officers of infantry, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to their pay as lieutenants. The monthly pay of the enlisted men of said Regiment of Zouaves shall be as follows: Sergeants-major and Quartermaster Sergeants, $20; Sergeants, $17; Corporals, $13; and privates, $11 each—together with the same rations and allowance for clothing as are received by all other enlisted men.

A resolution extending the provisions of the resolution of the 4th of March, in relation to patents, so as to include all the Slaveholding States, and allow them to file caveats with the Attorney General, was also made public.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 6.

Congress met to day at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. BASIL MANLEY

The journals of Saturday were read and confirmed.

The President asked leave to present the following communication:

NEAR PENSACOLA Fla., May 1, 1861.

Hon. Howell Cobb, President, &c., Montgomery, Ala.:

SIR: On the 8th of April last I addressed to you a communication formally resigning a seat in the body over which you preside, which I had the honor of holding from the State of Florida. I have this day learned that up to a late date that communication had not been received I desire, therefore, to repeat its tenor as indicated. The new relations I have voluntarily assumed with another branch of the government, render this course proper that a successor may supply my place in the Congress. With many of the liveliest and most pleasing recollections of my brief association with the memorable body over which you worthily preside, and with sentiments of the highest regard for you personally I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PATTON ANDERSON.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, moved that the communication be spread upon the journals of Congress.

Mr. CURRY, of Ala., presented two bills, one to fix the time for the election of representatives to Congress, and another to provide for the election of President and Vice-President under the permanent Constitution, were reported to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PERKINS of La., presented a resolution adopted at East Feliciana, La., on the 22d of April, by a large meeting of citizens. Mr PERKINS said that the question had been frequently asked, what course would be pursued by those of our citizens who opposed the secession movement. The response of East Feliciana may be regarded as the voice of all that class. It is not a large parish, but small as it is, has already placed at the disposal of the Government three hundred soldiers, and at the meeting referred to $12,000 were subscribed, and the lists were still open, and fifty thousand dollars should be needed, that sum will freely be subscribed. The resolution fully expressed the feeling of the citizens of East Feliciana, and he believed they are the sentiments of the people of Louisiana. He said he had no motion to make, but simply asked that the resolution be read at the desk. It is as follows:

Resolved, By the planters of the parish of East Feliciana, in general meeting assembled that we hereby stand pledged to the State of Louisiana and to the Government of the Confederate States, should they be required, the whole of the annual proceeds of our crops, deducting only what may be necessary for our current expenses, during the continuance of the present hostilities

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, presented a memorial from the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, asking for credit for the duties on the railroad iron belonging to that company, now in bonded warehouse, so as to enable the company to progress with their

[*Continued on Eighth Page*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondence and Miscellaneous Extracts.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEATH OF SECESSION IN MARYLAND—THE TROOPS AT THE RELAY, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Secession in Maryland is not only sick, it is dead. The Upas tree, however, cannot at once, in all its roots, be so entirely eradicated, that it may not, under circumstances auspicious to its growth, here and there, occasionally, sprout up again. But, for the present, it has disappeared; and its wildest advocates admit, that any attempt at its resuscitation would, under the present condition of affairs, be not only vain, but mad.

The Legislature, called together under the influence of the excitement consequent upon the unfortunate riot of the 19th ultimo, as a body, fully recognize that such is the case, and that the State is not to be got out of the Union by any political legerde-main. They will probably continue in session, but only as a corps of observation, to watch events, but without the power, or, indeed, intention of initiating any measures hostile to her Federal relations.

Baltimore is quiet. The position taken by her immediately after the riot of the 19th April, in regard to the passage of more troops through her streets, was not at the time understood abroad and has been misrepresented since. That position was counseled and approved of by persons who had as little sympathy with the unjustifiable assault on the Massachusetts troops, as had the Secretary of War himself; they condemned the attack just as emphatically.

The obstructions of the routes leading from the North to the city, were, as precautionary measures, wise. In carrying them out, more damage was done than was designed or needed; yet, had nothing of the sort been resorted to, the result would have been much more calamitous than it was. The citizens of Baltimore, as a body, reprobate the first violence of the mob; but they ought not to, and do not apologize in any way for the subsequent measures. They were adopted to protect the domestic peace of the city; and no just minded man, now that the passions of the moment have subsided, can, in this respect, deny their wisdom. They must be regarded, both in motive and character, as unconnected with, and distinct from the violence which preceded them.

The instructions contained in Mr. SEWARD's letter of the 4th March to Mr. DAYTON, published in the TIMES of Monday, the 6th inst., set forth the domestic policy of the Administration, as it has been made known to the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at Washington, and as was stated to Messrs. MCLANE, SCOTT and ROSS, the Maryland Commissioners, in their late interview with the President and Cabinet. The General Government will not *make* war, but they will *take* it. Like the Quaker captain of the Revolutionary craft, who, professing to "smite not," threw his enemy into the sea, it proposes to quell secession on the principle of "Friend, thee has no business here." While with its fleets it will blockade and hold in alarm the ports and coasts of the South, obliging the latter in self-defence to keep its forces at home: it will concentrate heavy bodies of troops on the borders of Ohio and Western Virginia, thus strengthening the Union sentiment of that section. In Morgan County also, the Union feeling is strong, which will be sustained by establishing a military line from Chambersburgh, through Maryland, *via* Hagerstown, to Williamsport, on the Potomac, ready to coöperate with the determined demonstration upon Harper's Ferry; while from Washington and Fortress Monroe, as respective bases of operations, Richmond itself will be threatened. The ordinance of secession passed by the Virginia Convention, not having been submitted to the people for ratification, the whole action of the Letcher Government is unlawful and revolutionary, and the policy of the Federal Government is to treat it as an insurrection, similar to that of DORR, in Rhode Island, against the laws and Constitution of the State; to sustain which, and to recover the Forts and other property belonging to the United States, the whole strength of its land force will be brought, and LETCHER and the *insurrectionists* driven out or subdued.

The Committee appointed by the Union Convention of this City, are engaged in preparing an address to the citizens. Ward meetings have been called, to elect delegates to meet in Convention on the 15th, to nominate a candidate for the Congress to assemble in July. Hon. HENRY MAY, formerly a Douglas Democrat, but a decided Union man, is warmly spoken of. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, however, having announced himself as a candidate, his friends will make every effort to secure the nomination to him, and his friendly relations with Messrs. HOFFMAN and PURNELL, the late appointees to the Post-office and Custom-house, will possibly tell in his behalf.

The troops under Gen. BUTLER, stationed at the Relay House, near the Junction of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, about seven miles from this city, are in good health and condition. Discipline is preserved, and the officers and prominent citizens of the neighborhood are on proper terms of kindness and cordiality. Gen. BUTLER and Staff with the other officers, are all guests of the several gentlemen residing in the vicinity. The Camp was visited yesterday, by some six hundred of the curious from this city.

The order of the Eighth, read by Gen. BUTLER to the troops, will scarcely commend itself to the literary judgment of the Bostonians. A great deal has been made out of the matter of young Spencer. The General was perfectly right in having him arrested, but it was scarcely worth while to make a hero of him. The other incidents alluded to in the order, are to be regretted, but were both accidents.

The authorities of this City have been notified that troops from Perrysville will pass through, *en route* for Washington, to-day. Their coöperation will be given to the transit, and no disturbance is likely to occur. Indeed the intelligence is received by the citizens with general indifference.

CECIL.

P. S.—I have just been informed that the troops have passed through. C.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A SPEEDY ADVANCE UPON HARPER'S FERRY PROBABLE—GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Important events occur with such startling rapidity, that merely to chronicle them requires an active pen. I saw, last evening, Capt. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BUTLER, fresh from the Relay House *via* Washington. He, of course, did not tell me that a speedy advance upon Harper's Ferry is the real secret of the movement to the Relay, but such is doubtless the case, although the position is the key to opening the route both ways. Speaking of SCHUYLER HAMILTON; he is a grandson of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and served in the Mexican War, having been twice shot through the body, and once left for dead on the field. He came on as a private; was at once taken into Gen. BUTLER's staff, and as an indefatigable worker, has contributed greatly to the establishment of this military post. Rumor had it that he was to be promoted and command here in the place of Gen. BUTLER, but military etiquette, at least, would prevent him from supplanting the worthy Col. SMITH, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, whose excellent police regulations have rescued the splendid grounds of the Naval Academy from apparent destruction, and whose brilliant evening parades so enliven the station. But Capt. HAMILTON is a man for rapid promotion.

The hardy yeomen of Ulster (Twentieth New-York Regiment, Col. PRATT) arrived this morning, eight hundred strong. They are unfortunately not so well furnished as the New-Jersey troops, the last of whom left for Washington on Tuesday, but their muskets are of a superior kind. The *oil-cloth* knapsacks of the Jerseymen must have been furnished by contract. The slouched hats of the Ulster men do not give them an imposing look, but will prove excellent for campaigning. The Twentieth will not tarry long on the way to Washington. Mr. STEVENS, who came on with the contingent, told me that the fleet of sixteen transports made a splendid appearance on the bay. Their course through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was a continued ovation in favor of the Union. The fleet of transports left the harbor on Tuesday. A little squad of Gen. RUNYON's men, under the influence probably of "Jersey lightning," entered two or three small stores on Monday, and, besides "breaking things," did not observe the proper relation between *meum* and *teum*. They also rushed into a school-room without ceremony, and frightened the children and "scholmam" almost out of their senses. Col. ELLSWORTH's "pet lambs" had previously been guilty of some sportive demonstrations, such as leaping the brick wall of the yard, devouring widows' mites, in the shape of pies and cookies, without "consideration" and literally grinding the faces of the poor after appropriating the contents of their boards and baskets—all of which made a great talk in Annapolis, and kept the handsome ladies here in-doors after nightfall. Our Jerseymen, on the way to "the wars," were arrested and put in irons, to have their case looked after in Washington.

One of the spies in "durance vile" is the son of a very worthy family of Annapolis. The number of prisoners was augmented to-day by the arrival of Mr. SPENCER, a Baltimore merchant, arrested at the Relay House, for not sufficiently guarding an unruly member.

As a general thing the men have behaved excellently. The people of Maryland have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Northerners, and a world of foolish prejudice has been dissipated. True, they are willing to die without the sight of BILLY WILSON's volunteers, whom it might be well to let loose *incognito* among the enemy to practice on a small scale what the Floyds and Thomsons have prosecuted largely. The people expected to have their soil invaded by Goths and Vandals, but find them mainly to be gentlemen, of quite as good manners and a great deal more money than themselves. The Annapolotans would dislike to have them leave, and Baltimore has bitterly repented. The value of slave property has somewhat diminished, but from other causes than the actual presence of Northern troops. A bloodless victory will thus be achieved wherever our armies march, and if the Secessionists must cultivate our nearer acquaintance through the smoke of battles, they will learn to respect us.

Lieut. Commandant CROSBY, U. S. A., returned yesterday from a short but successful cruise down the Virginia coast. His force consisted of one hundred men, detailed from the *Allegany* and the Fire Company of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, with five pieces of artillery.

While at anchor at the mouth of the Patuxet, the gun-boat *Wm. B. Teaney* exploded her boiler, owing to the carelessness of the fireman, who went asleep on duty. The pilot says there was an explosion like the discharge of a piece of artillery. One man was severely scalded. The men were then transferred to the *Thomas Sparks*, who proceeded on her way. Lieut. CROSBY found the lightboat stationed off Windmill Point, some twelve miles up the Great Dighcomico, and returned with it and the *Teaney* in tow. It appeared by the log of the lightboat that it had been a month in the possession of the Secessionists. A considerable body of cavalry was seen on shore. The lightboat off Smith Point has also been taken up one of the Virginia rivers.

General BUTLER is to-day at head-quarters in Annapolis, and just as I close, I learn that the spies in custody are to be examined this afternoon. A million of specie passed through to-day, *en route* for Washington. N. J.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNION STRENGTH—THE STATE MILITIA ENCAMPED—NO CHANCE FOR SECESSION.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 6, 1861.

I left Cairo at 4 o'clock this morning, and arrived here in ample time for dinner. This is doing pretty well for Egypt.

THE ARSENAL.

I have been out this afternoon to see the arsenal. It is situated in the southern part of the city, about three miles from the centre, and occupies one of the finest sites on the Mississippi. The ground slopes finely towards the river, and is adorned with trees in various stages of growth. The whole site is surrounded by a substantial stone wall, and the more important buildings are of the same material.

I apprehend that nobody will be rash enough to attempt a *coup* upon Uncle Sam at this point; as Capt. LYON, who is one of the best officers in the service, has now at command abundant means for defence. Within the inclosure he has a larger force than can easily be brought against him; while outside, *on the heights adjacent*, he has as many more. This last arrangement is very annoying to the sensitiveness of the disunion City Government, who have been trying to procure an evacuation by correspondence; but as Capt. LYON seems equally ready with the pen as with the sword, the aggrieved city fathers have committed the culminating folly of laying the case before the Legislature. The fact is, that Uncle Sam holds these outside premises *by lease*, like any other responsible party, and is too strong to be bullied out of possession.

The whole number of men in and around the arsenal for its defence, is about 3,000; besides FRANK BLAIR's regiment, located at Jefferson Barracks, a few miles lower down the river. These are mainly volunteers from St. Louis and vicinity, and as true men as any in the Union. In this volunteer movement, it is here as elsewhere, gratifying to see the willing loyalty of citizens of foreign birth, who, from experience, are well qualified to judge of the benefits of a Government like ours, and from choice are anxious to sustain it.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Another institution of interest here now, is the encampment of militia, recommended by the Governor. It was to embrace the militia district of St. Louis County and vicinity, and to become the nucleus of a State army, which might, at the proper moment, be made effective against the Federal Government. But instead of the 6,000 or 8,000 men who were expected to assemble under command of Gen FROST, he has as yet succeeded in gathering not over five or six hundred; and it is believed that at no time will the number exceed a thousand. Many companies, thinking that the movement had a strong squint towards secession, *disbanded at once*, rather than *seem* to favor that treason. You may judge of this how the real sentiment of St. Louis is.

ST. LOUIS LOYAL.

Notwithstanding both the State and city authorities are strongly infected with treason, still the sense of the people is thus far too much for their influence. Did I not know that I was in a Slave State, I am sure that I should not suspect it from anything that I hear or see. I think I hazard nothing in saying that secession has no reliable strength here among the people; and that the best and most influential of the citizens are found in the Union ranks. I am satisfied, too, from what I learn, that the disunion frenzy is daily abating; and if Government continues its present firm, prudent and uncompromising policy, it can in the end rely almost as well on Eastern Missouri as on Southern Illinois.

MISSOURI WILL NOT SECEDE.

I am satisfied, too, *from information which I believe to be entirely reliable*, that all present danger of secession in Missouri is over. The Legislature has abandoned the intention, if it ever possessed it. The Governor himself has been compelled to discourage it. He has also used his influence to prevent Missourians from joining the ranks of the Confederates. The Legislature will hurry through a Military bill, probably in secret session, and adjourn. This Military bill will be designed to put the State in a position to act effectively *on whichever side she chooses*; but I doubt whether it can bear any fruits till after the crisis is past. And if Missouri does not secede, it can scarcely be that Kentucky will do so, leaving the only portion of the Slave State border in actual rebellion—that part of Virginia that needs subjugation for her own and the general good. The fact is, the resolute attitude of the Government, backed as it is, and even impelled, by the tremendous moral, physical and financial strength of a *united* North, added to the intimate business relations of the Border States, a rupture of which will be ruin to those on the side of Slavery, are now operating with a force on the fears and judgment of men, that must speedily bring back the doubtful to a condition of loyalty. ZOUAVE.

A PRIVATE OPINION OF BALTIMORE.

Extract from a Letter by a Baltimore Lady, a Native of Virginia, dated 6th May.

I have no confidence in any pacific movements that may be made here. The secession leaders are subtle and polite men. Everything will be kept quiet until they are ready for some overwhelming and irresistible movement, when another 19th of April scene will be enacted. I know that the attack upon the troops was an organized thing, and if the mob executed, the leaders of the party planned, and inflamed the men's minds with whisky, and the idea that the troops were coming through to subjugate the South. There is a heavy responsibility resting upon THOMAS WINANS, PARKIN SCOTT, TEAKLE WALLIS, GEORGE KANE, and many others. A man who gives his influence and means to the support of such outrages is more responsible than those hirelings who execute. I class them altogether; and, as transgressors of the good order and peace of the city, and as traitors to our common country, I would have each man held accountable for his words and actions.

The Secessionists have been holding secret meetings and organizing their different societies, drawing up pledges, which each man was requested to sign. I know a gentleman who told his wife he would not sign his name to the paper that was presented to him, for he considered the measure to be adopted too severe. That meeting was held two or three days before the 19th. From the position Maryland then held, she was bound to let those troops pass through unmolested; as it is, Baltimore has committed an unparalleled outrage—I have heard even Secessionists grant that point.

Marshal KANE is a known Secessionist, and of course his police are with him. They say he did try to protect the troops; but did not the mob know that his sympathy was with them? Men's passions, when once let loose are not to be curbed in their headlong course, and thrown, in *an instant*, back; the flood-gates once opened, everything is swept before the torrent, and I doubt not the leaders of this movement found their own wishes surpassed in the scenes enacted.

There is an hallucination in the minds of many, that the interests of Baltimore are so entirely Southern that the Legislature has only to pass an ordinance of secession, and gold will be showered upon them. Baltimore is to be *the* city of the South. In her position, I can only see a battle-ground; if the city can be held in no other way, Government will hold it by force.

The prosperity of Baltimore has taken its flight, and I fear forever. The Union people here are among the more quiet and reasoning class, but I am not hopeful, for all they have the freedom of speech which they did not one week ago. There seems to be *treason everywhere*. The oaths which our officers of the Army and Navy have once taken "of fidelity to the Union" are regarded as nought, and they draw their swords to cut down the flag under whose folds they have found protection and support for years, and are foremost in the ranks to make battle against it, which act I hold as high treason. An officer owes no State duties—*his duty is to his God and his country*; and his sword should be sheathed forever if he cannot use it for his country's good; for his own honor's sake, it had better rust than be raised against her. God preserve to us "our country," and may the "Stars and Stripes" be ours now and forever.

IMPORTANT FROM DELAWARE.

MUSKETS AND AMMUNITION BURIED BY SLAVES IN A GRAVE YARD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Thursday, May 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in receipt of a letter from a perfectly reliable party in Southern Delaware, whose name, as well as Post office address, I withhold for obvious reasons. It bears date, May 6.

* * * "We are betwixt, as it were, two raging seas, and the wave of National troubles tosses us like an empty bark upon the billows. We are within the sound of heavy artillery from Annapolis, and the guns of Fort McHenry could be distinctly heard here.

It is said that Delaware lost one fifth of her white population in cementing the Union, and will, if need be, sacrifice as many again to preserve it. The blacks here give us more trouble than anything else. It is said they will massacre the whites. I can hardly believe it, but there are some strong indications that way. In the western part of this 'Hundred' (township) the negroes have had two or three 'buryings' within a few days of each other, and as the white population in this vicinity could not discover that any darkies were missing, they thought something must be wrong, and on opening the newly-made graves the coffins were all right, but instead of a dead darkey, we found them filled to the brim with muskets and ammunition. * * * * * *

We have all sorts of rumors here in reference to the war. At present we are pretty much Union, but there are a great many who don't seem to like 'Union' with 'Old ABE' at the head, and some would like to belong to the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, but they are few and far between."

Is not this significant? But "if these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry;" for who does not know that a Delaware nigger's life is Utopian as compared with his fellow darkey of Dixie. Truly yours.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN OHIO.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1861.

The twenty days' limit for the dispersion of rebels now in arms against the United States has expired. Whether the struggle for vindication of the imperiled Union shall be brief, or protracted, the result is certain. The destinies of all nations are interwoven with that of America, and the issue is made up. Ohio will meet the crisis firmly and fulfill her part. The more decided her action, the sooner will peace succeed war, and loyalty supplant treason.

To give force and system to her action, the following general order is promulgated:

I.—The Militia is divided into the "Active army of operation" and the "Militia of the Reserve." The nine regiments now encamped, (additional to the thirteen mustered into the United States service,) and such further regiments as the General Assembly shall authorize, must be mustered into the State service, and placed under strict discipline, for immediate duty.

Lieut.-Col. BUCKINGHAM, First Assistant Adjutant-General, is detailed from this Department for that service.

II.—The enrolled militia, between the ages of 18 and 45, exceeds 300,000 men. The force is divided into the First, Second and Third Reserve Corps.

The able bodied force of other ages, retired from service, but fully competent to meet any demand that the exigencies of the Union may require, exceeds 200,000 men, and will constitute the Fourth and Fifth Reserve Corps.

The First Reserve Corps will be organized forthwith, and be subject to immediate transfer into the "Active Army of Operation." Applications, however, for the organization of Militia of the Reserve will not be limited to this quota; but the Companies composing it will receive the post of honor and the first assignment to active duty in case the country requires their service. The only exception will be in favor of Companies now under drill which failed to receive an assignment into the twenty two Regiments now in camp.

III.—The Militia of the Reserve will be organized as follows: 1. Competent military men, or responsible citizens, will apply to this Department for an order to raise a company, not exceeding 100 able-bodied men. 2. A form of enlistment will be mailed, if the application be approved. 3. The roll will be returned to this office; an election will be ordered, and the officers will be commissioned. 4. The roll must embrace citizens of the same township, so that they can readily associate themselves, and promptly respond to any order from General Head quarters. 5. Whenever a company is transferred into the "Active Army of Operation" new commissions will issue giving due precedence to the grade of the prior commission, so that the earliest commissions in the Militia of the Reserve will confer superior rank in the transferred corps.

IV.—This organization is designed to leave all the domestic and economic machinery of society in full play, until the transfer becomes necessary. Members of the Militia of the Reserve will therefore devote due attention to their ordinary concerns, and do what they can to prevent idleness, and insure a full crop of all the products of the farm. Any other course will make the struggle doubly burdensome, notwithstanding the fact that Ohio has already in store provisions for a year in advance.

VI.—As a general rule, public arms will not be issued to the militia of the reserve; but a proximate estimate of the number of private rifles in the possession of men expert in their use, shows that with proper exertions, nearly or quite the entire first contingent of 100,000 men can be armed, and disciplined in hours of leisure, postponing their draft upon the State, until they are transferred to the Active Corps.

VII.—It is the purpose of this Department to procure, as soon as practicable, a "Volunteer Manual," for distribution among the Militia of the Reserve, and to issue a Code of Regulations for their government and discipline.

If the first Reserve Corps shall not be filled and officered by the 1st of June next, additional Companies will be credited to counties tendering more than their quota. Due record will be made of all applications, and proper precedence will be granted in the order of such applications.

H. B. CARRINGTON, Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, of May 4, says:

"The Legislature adjourned at 10 o'clock, yesterday, after having fully completed the work for which it was called together. The total amount of appropriations for war purposes is $3,500,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 is to organize and equip the ten Regiments called out by the State; $500,000 was appropriated to purchase arms for the State and build a powder magazine, and $2,000,000 for general purposes of State defence and National aid.

Ten Regiments of Infantry, to consist of ten companies each, which may be made 100 strong; one Regiment of Cavalry 1,000 strong, and four companies of Artillery, have been called into the active service of the State, and will be fully organized and equipped in less than a week.

The entire militia of the State, consisting of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are to be immediately organized. A bill defining and punishing treason to the State has been passed; the telegraph has been put under restraint, and measures taken to prevent rendering aid to rebels against the Government. In short, everything has been done that was deemed necessary to place our noble State in a condition to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and render prompt assistance to the United States Government.

All honor to the Legislature for the good work it has done. The Assembly adjourned after singing the Star Spangled Banner, taking the oath of allegiance, and pledging itself to respond to the call of the Governor for service upon the field of battle in defence of the State or the United States.

PLEASANT TIMES IN ALABAMA.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following statement of an Alabamian, for whose respectability it vouches:

"He is a Union man, and avows that a vast majority of the property owners and merchants of Alabama will be found on the *side of the Stars and Stripes as soon as Mr. Lincoln shall make his first demonstration against the rebels*; that the Secessionists have overawed the Union men for the present, but that they cannot keep them in check very long; and that a sentiment of loyalty to the Government of the United States is growing and strengthening daily. This information can be relied upon. It comes from a man who has had every opportunity of becoming conversant with the political affairs of the South. When he left Montgomery, (about ten days ago,) flour was selling for $15 per barrel, though the local newspapers quoted it much lower to prevent a bad effect abroad. Business, he says, is completely at an end, and an absolute reign of terror has been inaugurated, the character of which Northern people would scarcely be willing to believe. *To nearly every able-bodied man in the State, the issue is presented, enlist in the Southern army, or permit your property to be confiscated.* But the effects of the Southern frenzy are no where more apparent than on farms and plantations—where a number of slaves are owned. Fears of negro insurrection are constantly before the minds of the proprietors of the peculiar institution, and the adoption of 'precautionary measures' has become almost universal. Our informant says that the planters have been seized with a sudden mistrust of their field-hands, and thousands of negroes are now for the first time in their lives locked up every night."

WHEREABOUTS OF THE CHIEF REBELS.

The following note, which appears in the Charleston *Courier*, apparently shows where Gen. BEAUREGARD is:

HEAD QUARTERS PROVISIONAL A. C. S., CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1, 1861.

GENERAL: May I request you to express my regret to the two regiments under your command, the Seventh and Eighth, at my being unable to pass them in review to-day, on account of the order I have received from the Confederate Government, calling me suddenly to Montgomery; but that on my return I will take the earliest opportunity to review them, as I understand they have made very fine progress in their organization and drill. I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. SAM'L MCGOWAN, Com'ding Reserve.

The following paragraph, from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 6, would seem to contradict the report that BEN MCCULLOUGH was in Virginia:

Major BEN MCCULLOUGH arrived yesterday by the steamship *Matagorda* direct from Austin, where he had been for several weeks. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel and will tarry here two or three days. We understand it is his intention to tender the Government the services of a regiment of Texas Rangers to protect the frontier of Virginia, provided there be any fighting there.

THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

To Collectors, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Customs, on the Northern and Northwestern Waters of the United States:

On the 19th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas under blockade, and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade, since which proclamation this Department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open insurrection against the constitutional authorities of the Union. It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your ports with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board, and if any such manifests were found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper means to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law. You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats, and other water craft without manifests, and of railroad cars, and other vehicles, arriving at, or leaving your port, laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe, is for any port or place under insurrectionary control; and if arms, munitions of war provisions, or other supplies are found, having such destination, you will seize and detain the same, to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions, you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States; and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the second section of the third article of the Constitution. And you will therefore use your utmost vigilance, and will endeavor to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and bring to punishment all who are in any way concerned in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described. You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously, or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port. You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what, additional measures may be necessary in your judgment to carry into full effect the foregoing resolutions, and you will report to this Department from time to time your action under these instructions. I am, very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The Louisville *Journal*, of May 7, has but little doubt that an attack on Cairo is meditated by the rebel forces. It says:

"We are confident that this thing is perfectly understood at Memphis, and has been for several days. Secret night meetings, mysteriously called, have been held there, and many indications of some important enterprise or conspiracy exhibited. We saw yesterday a man, who came direct from Memphis on the *Commercial*, and he says that *the attack on Cairo is in every mind there*. He states that the steamer *Hill*, (we forget her christian name,) gets up her steam every night at Memphis about 9½ o'clock, and, an hour or two afterwards takes six or seven hundred armed men to the opposite bank of the Mississippi, about five miles above, and, that armed men are continually taken up and landed at Randolph, fifty or sixty miles above. Warlike arrangements are evidently making on an extensive scale, and unquestionably they mean something. All the vast trouble and expense are not incurred for nothing."

The *Journal* has reason to believe that Gov. MAGOFFIN has prohibited the transit of troops over Kentucky soil for this purpose.

A gentleman just from New Orleans informs the Chicago *Journal* that great preparations for an attack were in progress at Memphis, and all the principal cities along the Mississippi, the object being to distract the attention of the Government and then make an assault on Washington.

SECESSION INTRIGUE IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of May 7, says:

"The Police Commissioners of this city have formally demanded of Capt. LYON, the officer in command at the Arsenal, the removal of United States troops from all places and buildings occupied by them outside the Arsenal grounds. The Captain, as was doubtless expected, declined compliance with the demand, and the Commissioners have referred the matter to the Governor and Legislature. The Commissioners allege that such occupancy is in derogation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in rejoinder Capt LYON replies, inquiring what provisions of the Constitution and laws were thus violated. The Commissioners in support of their position say that originally 'Missouri had sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over her whole territory,' and had delegated a portion of her sovereignty to the United States, over certain tracts of land for military purposes, such as arsenals, parks, &c., and the conclusion implied, but not stated, is, that this is the extreme limit of the right of the United States Government to occupy or touch the soil of the sovereign State of Missouri. The *Democrat* argues at length against this position and charges that the controversy has been broached only to bring the State and Federal authorities into conflict.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Republican* states that the withdrawal of the secession forces from Alexandria was in consequence of an error in a telegram which read so as to order the withdrawal of a battalion when only a battery was needed.

Troops were sent from Petersburgh on Saturday to occupy Fort Powhatan at Mahood's Ridge, on the James River. It completely commands the channel at that point, but needs to be almost entirely rebuilt.

Gov. LETCHER passed through Petersburgh on Saturday on his way to Norfolk. In a speech to the Georgia volunteers he stated that Virginia was now prepared at every point to meet the invaders except at Norfolk, and if she was not attacked there on Saturday night, she too would be in condition to receive them. He paid a glowing tribute to the State of Georgia and her gallant sons; and commented in feeling terms upon the promptness they had displayed in answering the call of Virginia. He also intimated his intention to order some 5,000 troops to Norfolk in the shortest possible time.

IN MINNESOTA.

The Minnesotians are priding themselves on the fact that the first offer of troops to the Government came from their State. The tender was made on the Sunday succeeding the surrender of Fort Sumter, and three Regiments are already anxious for immediate service. The following order discloses the destination of some of the troops which have been accepted:

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

Gov. RAMSEY: The General in Chief desires you to send two Companies of your Regiment to Fort Ripley, two to Fort Ridgeley, and two to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve the Companies of the Second Infantry at these posts. Keep the remaining Companies at Fort Snelling until further orders. The movement to be made as soon as your Companies are fully armed and equipped.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A.

A PHILOSOPHIC VIEW.

The following letter speaks for itself:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30, 1861.

Messrs. BEELEN & JONES: We have your favor of the 22d inst. Our books show to your credit $807 63, which amount we justly owe you. This much we write as an acknowledgment, that you can file away for future reference.

As for the payment, we hold this doctrine: that by the act of the North our sales and collections are retarded and completely destroyed, and, until the cause is removed we will not pay a dollar of any debt we happen to owe the North. We do not intend to give them the *means* to wage a fanatical war upon us, who are simply defending our rights.

Yours, CORSON & ARMSTRONG.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

Capt. JONES, under whose discretion the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, has received these pleasant missives from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

LIEUT. ROGER JONES:

My Dear Sir: I take pleasure in apprising you that, in consideration of your very skillful and gallant conduct at Harper's Ferry, I have ordered a commission to be issued to you as Assistant-Quartermaster General, with the rank of Captain.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.

LIEUT. ROGER JONES:

My Dear Sir: I am directed by the President of the United States to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Harper's Ferry Armory, the approbation of the Government of your and their judicious conduct there, and to tender you and them the thanks of the Government for the same.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Capt. JONES states that he has reliable private information that the only muskets saved by the rebels were two or three hundred, which happened to be in the packing-room.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The following communication was read before the Baltimore City Council, on May 7:

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I call your attention to the unfortunate condition of the trade and business of the city.

The authorities of the city fully recognize and admit their obligations to submit to the lawful authority of the Government of the United States; but the citizens have a right to the protection of laws to which they yield obedience. The Commissioners who recently represented the General Assembly of Maryland in an interview with the authorities at Washington have reported that no acts of hostility or resentment were contemplated by the General Government against the City of Baltimore, and, indeed, no such acts would be justified either by law or the facts of the case. Notwithstanding this assurance, it has come to my knowledge that harsh and restrictive measures have been adopted and are stringently carried out by persons claiming to act under the authority of the General Government, by which the trade and mechanical interests of the city are prostrated, and suffering is inflicted on the entire population. I do not believe that these proceedings receive the sanction of the Executive of the United States, and therefore recommend that you at once adopt such measures as in your judgment may be proper to bring those grievances before the President, and respectfully to ask for redress.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, Mayor.

Gov. HICKS has addressed the appended message to the State Legislature:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 10, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In response to your order of the 3d inst., inquiring if I consented to or authorized the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central and the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroads, I have to say that I neither authorized, or consented to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, with the declaration that I had no authority in the premises; that I was a lover of law and order, and could not participate in such proceedings.

THOS. H. HICKS.

Ex-Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, now a resident of Frederick, writes to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, giving it as his opinion that secession is dead in Maryland. He says further:

"I am now laboring, with every prospect of success, to raise an Independent Brigade to follow the Stars and Stripes wherever they may be borne in the present unhappy but unavoidable contest. We are for the Union, for the Old Union, without condition or compromise and will die, if need be, by the side of our Northern brethren, to maintain it. On this you may rely.

And yet Maryland has suffered more injury and inconvenience than any other State by the escape of fugitive slaves from labor—the miserable, but fraudulent pretext on which the present revolution was based. But what is all the injury and inconvenience we have suffered in comparison with the benefits and blessings we have received from the Union? Nothing absolutely nothing! Besides this, we are, I trust, too just to attribute the injuries and losses we have sustained, in this respect, to our brethren of the Free States. We know that it is the character of our property and our contiguity to a free jurisdiction, and not to any want of fidelity on the part of the Free States to their Constitutional obligations, that we sometimes experience loss."

But it is enough to say, that the great body of our people are loyal, and that they will be seduced by no device to unite themselves with the crumbling fabric erected by traitors at Montgomery.

Judge GILES, of the United States Court, on Tuesday issued an order directing Major MORRIS, Commander of Fort McHenry, to deliver up a lad who had enlisted without his father's consent. Maj. MORRIS replied in a letter which concluded thus:

"In any condition of affairs, except that of civil war, I would cheerfully obey your order, and as soon as the present excitement shall pass away I shall hold myself ready to produce the soldier, and also to appear in person to answer for my own conduct."

Upon the receipt of this letter, Judge GILES issued an order for Major MORRIS to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be given.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BLAIR, OF MICHIGAN.

Gov. BLAIR, in his message to the Legislature of Michigan, now in extra session, recommends that ten regiments of volunteers should be raised at once and that a loan of one million dollars be effected. He warns the people to be prepared for disaster and privation, for the struggle he thinks will be a severe one. In conclusion he says:

"The power of the National Government begins to show itself unmistakably, and I take it for granted that the time has now arrived when that Government means to take the offensive, and will follow the traitors to their strong-holds, and severally punish them. It cannot longer confine itself to mere defence of the national domain and property—it must strike treason wherever it is to be found; all the delusive pretences of the rebels about coercion and the invasion of States must be thrown to the winds, and the full right of the troops of the Federal Government to march at pleasure over every inch of the territory of the United States must be put beyond question. There can be no neutrals in this contest. The State which refuses to aid on the lawful call of the President is as much guilty of treason as the one which, like South Carolina, makes actual war upon the Federal armies, and must be treated in the same manner.

To aid in the accomplishment of this great task, let us put Michigan in a situation to be able promptly and vigorously to answer any call the President may make upon us; and in doing this we must remember that one trained soldier is worth more than two untrained ones. To second the National Administration is our whole province; and to do it efficiently must be our great endeavor. And while I do not expect the grand result immediately, nor that it will be attained without great sacrifices, yet I cannot doubt the final issue. It cannot be that this wicked rebellion will succeed. Utterly without cause, based upon unchastened ambition and lust of power alone it can have neither the sympathies of mankind nor the favor of God. In point of material power, the odds are very greatly with the Government; and these must finally prevail in a just cause, which enlists in its behalf the enthusiasm of all loyal citizens, and the sympathies of the just and good everywhere. I look confidently, then, to see the complete triumph of the Constitution and Government of the United States in this great contest, and the final and firm establishment in the country of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. They who have taken the sword will perish by the sword, and this war, inaugurated to establish slaveholding despotism forever on this Continent, will result in its total and speedy destruction."

MORE PIRACY IN VIRGINIA.

Capt. WOODBURY, of the schooner *Narcissa*, of Gloucester, Mass., tells the following story:

He says that on the 22d of April he was loading in Rappahannock river, with the American flag flying at his mast-head, when a small vessel came alongside, and the captain of her came on board, and demanded the surrender of the *Narcissa* in the name of the State of Virginia. Capt. WOODBURY demanded his authority, when he ordered the hatches of his vessel to be taken off, and twenty two men, armed with revolvers, guns and whisky, sprung on deck and came on board the *Narcissa*. Capt. WOODBURY having but five men all told, surrendered. One of the pirates then hauled down the flag, saying there were too many stars in it. The armed men remained on board the *Narcissa*, and she was got under weigh and started out into Chesapeake Bay. They saw two Government vessels, and when they saluted the light boat she set her colors *union down*. When the Government vessels were out of sight, the *Narcissa* was run down to the light boat, and on her way there fell in company with two other vessels, filled with armed men, who cheered lustily over the prize which their confederates had taken for DAVIS & Co. They went to the boat and the captain of it lowered his boat, sent to one of the armed schooners and took the men from her to the light-boat, thus voluntarily surrendering her. They then forced the *Narcissa* to tow the light-boat up the river, where she was found. They broke open the captain's chest and stole $400, and also broke open the mate's chest and forced the *Narcissa's* steward to get them up an oyster supper. Capt. WOODBURY says the pirates helped the keeper of the light-boat make out his log and put it in a manner to indicate that his vessel was captured; while Capt. WOODBURY believes that it was voluntarily surrendered. The *Narcissa* was given up and has arrived home.

TO VOLUNTEER NURSES.

The following documents which will be of interest to ladies desiring to volunteer their services as nurses, are furnished to the Philadelphia papers by Bishop POTTER:

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 6, 1861.

Persons devoting their strength and experience on *free service* as nurses in the military hospitals, for care of the sick and wounded, are very respectfully requested not to render themselves immediately at head-quarters, Washington City, but to send forward collectively, from towns and cities, their names, ages, whether below or above thirty years, and places of residence, and at the same time indicate the period for which they determine to devote themselves to this entirely self-sacrificing, laborious service. It is also earnestly requested that all who purpose taking up these arduous duties, and who are not now fully qualified, should take practical instructions in nursing, and report themselves through the physicians and surgeons of their own town or city. These suggestions are tendered to spare confusion and expensive journeys.

At present there is general health in the Army; but should epidemics appear, or serious conflicts ensue, it will be needful to summon voluntary *free service nurses, at an hour's notice*. Such will please, therefore, to hold themselves ready for active duty.

Your counselor, by courtesy, on Christian service, D. L. DIX.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of May 4, vouches for the accuracy of these items from Pensacola:

"About ten days ago Gen. BRAGG issued an order interdicting, in the strongest terms, all correspondence from Pensacola for publication. A few days after he repeated the order, threatening a total suspension of the mails if this correspondence were not stopped. This will explain the cessation of our regular correspondence for the *Mercury*.

There are about 8,000 Confederate troops at Pensacola. The work of erecting batteries at all points within reach goes on briskly and assiduously, though it is understood that they still lack some days of preparation to enable them to open effectively. The unfinished gap in the Railroad to Montgomery will be closed up by the 4th of May, which will enable our Government to transport some heavy siege artillery, which is greatly needed. About twenty Columbiads, most of them of eight-inch calibre, and two or three mortars, are already mounted. The other artillery is mostly 32-pounders.

The depôt for provisions has been removed a few miles in rear of the camp, to place it out of reach of the enemy's guns. The Navy-yard was the depôt, but it was unsafe to continue it as such.

It is not thought that any immediate collision will take place. The enemy are too weak to attack, and our forces are unprepared to attack them. The prospects indicate a slow and a long siege, probably of six months' duration.

The garrison in Pickens is 900, and there is a reserve on the ships of about 1,000 more.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR MORDECAI.

The Troy papers publish the correspondence between the War Department and Major MORDECAI, relative to his resignation. While at Fort Monroe on business for the Department, news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, and foreseeing the consequences which must follow, he concluded to resign. On receiving orders to return to the Troy Arsenal the Major requested to be transferred to some post where he might not be obliged to take an active part in the contest, but this of course was refused, and then he resigned. Of this step he says: "If any one imagines that I could persevere, for an indefinite time, in forwarding warlike preparations which were intended to be used against the home of my mother, brothers and numerous relatives in the South, he gives me too much credit for philosophy; other persons will not be surprised that I have taken the only course left me to avoid this issue, by resigning my commission in the army and retiring to private life."

Some of the Troy papers state that it is the intention of Major MORDECAI to retire to private life. All he says on this point, in a private letter to Col. RIPLEY, is:

"I have no hesitation in saying confidentially to you, what I have said to my brother and family, that when I contemplated the possible necessity of resigning, in order to avoid engaging in this unhappy contest against my kindred, I had no intention of joining the Southern army. I hoped to be permitted by both sides to retire quietly to private life."

GOV. PICKENS AGAIN.

On May 1, Gov. PICKENS reviewed the Reserve Brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments. After glorifying South Carolina to an indefinite extent, and declaring that the Northern troops should be met on the borders, &c., &c., Gov. PICKENS said:

"We have exasperated the people of the Northern States by our attack on Fort Sumter. Their vengeance and their hatred is bitter, and their invasion of Maryland and Virginia is caused from malignity and hatred, because we chose to strike for our country and our country's independence, and humbled their flag when it had never been humbled before. When it was the flag of justice, of truth and of equality, it was our pride and glory, but when it was raised by the hands of injustice and of tyranny, we were bound to strike, because the honor of our country, of her independence and of her rights called upon us to strike. One of the reserve regiments is to be stationed during the Summer at Florence, another at Aiken, another at Summerville, another at Orangeburgh, and two at Columbia."

THE GOVERNMENT CHARTERING OYSTER VESSELS.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"We learn that proposals from Washington have, within a few days, been made to parties in this city interested in the oyster fleet of Massachusetts Bay, to furnish a large number of vessels, to be used in conjunction with the blockading squadron on our Southern coast. They are to be armed, and to carry a crew of twenty-five picked men each. The messenger returned to Washington, yesterday, with the terms submitted by the agents and owners of the vessels, and the matter will be definitely settled within a few days. If these propositions are agreed upon, the Government will have under its direction some of the best vessels that float. They are schooner rigged, very sharp, of great breadth of beam, built in a very thorough manner, and admirably adapted in every way for the service upon which they are to be dispatched. Their captains are the most intelligent and experienced men employed in our coasting trade."

THE SURRENDER IN TEXAS.

Major SPRAGUE, one of the officers captured by the Texans under Col VAN DORN, writes as follows to his family in Albany:

"Day before yesterday, April 24, we were all marched through the streets in charge of a Texas guard, to the quarters of the commanding officer, and made prisoners of war. Paroles were offered us, or the alternative of being close prisoners. We asked twenty-four hours for consideration, which was granted, and having assembled we determined that there was no alternative but a Texas guard-house, under sentinels recently in our own army, or giving our paroles. This was indeed humiliating. We are to leave Texas with safeguards, accompanied by a detachment of Texas troops with an officer.

Everything is excitement here; the city is turned into a camp, citizens are enrolled as soldiers, companies are drilling in the plaza, and there is a most bitter feeling of animosity towards the Administration. I shall go direct to Washington."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Some of the sailors of the *Star of the West*, recently captured by the Texans, have made their way North by way of the Mississippi River, and are now in Chicago. They state that when at Montgomery some of the men who tried to persuade them to enlist for the Southern Navy, were so enraged at their refusal, that three of the colored sailors, *all free men*, were taken by the leaders, *put up at auction the same day, sold, and hurried off into Slavery*. As soon as they arrived at Montgomery these unfortunate men were seized, not allowed a word of defence, and hurried off like cattle into the interior, under the tender mercies of the slave driver.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the free services of Miss D. L. DIX are accepted by the War Department; and that she will give at all times all necessary aid in organizing military hospitals, for the care of all sick and wounded soldiers, aiding the chief surgeons by supplying nurses when needed, and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering; also, that she is fully authorized to receive, control and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations for the comfort of their friends or the citizen soldiers from all parts of the United States.

[SEAL.] Given under the seal of the War Department, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty fifth. (Signed) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

MR. CAMERON PLEDGED TO ACTIVE MEASURES.

A gentleman in Erie has received the following letter from Mr. CAMERON:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 29th ult. I appreciate, to its full extent, the aroused public spirit of the North, and so does the entire administration. Individuals who never organized and subsisted armies, have very little conception of its difficulty and magnitude. But you can rest assured that a vigorous and determined policy will be steadily pursued until treason and rebellion be crushed out.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

The following is an extract of a private letter, received in Boston, dated Montreal, May 3:

"The war fever has reached here, and many have left for New-York to join in some capacity in the war. Three young Americans of my acquaintance left for Boston last week for the purpose of enlisting, and two more leave to morrow. It is reported that an agent of the United States Government was in town last week, negotiating for the purchase of two or three of the largest Montreal and Quebec steamers. The steamer *Peerless*, a lake boat, has been purchased by an agent of the Southern Confederacy, and is to leave Toronto next week for the South. It would be a nice little job if some one should seize her and deliver her to the United States authorities. Union rosettes are worn here by the resident Americans."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the arrival of the steamship *Arizona* at New-Orleans, we have intelligence from Brazos to April 30. When she left that place a conducta of $1,000,000 was within four days of Matamoras. The rebels were strengthening Fort Brown as rapidly as possible.

Hon. F. W. LATHAM has been appointed Collector of Customs of the Brazos Santiago District, by Secretary MEMMINGER, of the Confederate States.

The Fort Brown *Flag*, of the 18th, says:

"But a few days since we have been assured CORTINAS visited our side of the river; that, too, within twenty miles of this place. He came to solicit aid for another attack upon our settlements. A Mexican, of whom he had made a confidant, was advised to leave for the other side, to be out of harm's way, as within twenty days this country would be overrun by bands of Mexicans and Indians. The breaking up of the ranches east of the Arroyo Colorado may have been induced, in part or in whole, by his visit."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER

Official Report of Gen. Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. Cooper, Adjutant General, C. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and the incidents connected therewith. Having completed my channel defences and batteries in the harbor, necessary for the reduction of Fort Sumter, I dispatched two of my Aids, 2:20 P. M., on Thursday the 11th of April, with a communication to Major Anderson, in command of the fortification, demanding its evacuation. I offered to transport himself and command to any port in the United States he might select, to allow him to move out of the fort with company arms and property, and all private property, and to salute his flag on lowering it. He refused to accede to the demand. As my Aids were about leaving, Major Anderson remarked, that if we did not batter him to pieces he would be starved out in few days, or words to that effect.

This being reported to me by my Aids, on their return with his refusal at 5 10 P. M., I deemed it proper to telegraph the purport of his remark to the Secretary of War. I received by telegraph the following instructions at 9 10 P. M.—"Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major ANDERSON will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decide to be most practicable." At 11 P. M. I sent my Aids with a communication to Major ANDERSON, based upon the foregoing instructions. It was placed in his hands at 12.45 A. M., 12th inst. He expressed his willingness to evacuate the fort on Monday afternoon, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, and if he should not receive contradictory instructions from his Government or additional supplies. But he declined to agree not to open his guns upon us in the event of any hostile demonstration on our part *against his flag.* This reply, which was open and shown to my Aids, plainly indicated that if instructions should be received contrary to his purpose to evacuate, or if he should receive his supplies, or if the Confederate troops should fire on hostile troops of the United States, or upon transports bearing the United States flag, containing men, munitions, and supplies, designed for hostile operations against us, he would still feel himself bound to fire upon us and to hold possession of the fort. As, in consequence of a communication from the President of the United States to the Governor of South Carolina, we were in momentary expectation of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, or of a descent upon our coast, to that end, from the United States fleet—then lying off the entrance of the harbor—it was manifestly an apparent necessity to reduce the fort as speedily as possible, and not to wait until the ships and the fort should unite in a combined attack upon us. Accordingly, my aids, carrying out my instructions, promptly refused to accede to the terms proposed by Major ANDERSON, and notified him in writing that our batteries would open upon Fort Sumter in an hour. This notification was given at 3:20 A. M. of Friday, the 12th inst. The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4:30 A. M. At about 5 o'clock the fire from our batteries became general. Fort Sumter did not open fire until 7 o'clock, when it commenced with a vigorous fire upon the Cumming's Point iron battery. The enemy next directed his fire upon the Enfilade Battery, on Sullivan's Island, constructed to sweep the parapet of Fort Sumter, to prevent the working of the barbette guns, and to dismount them. This was also the aim of the Floating Battery, the Dahlgren Battery, and the gun batteries at Cummings' Point. The enemy next opened fire on Fort Moultrie, between which and Fort Sumter a steady and almost constant fire was kept up throughout the day. These three points—Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point and the end of Sullivan's Island, where the Floating Battery, Dahlgren Battery and the Enfilade Battery were placed—were the points to which the enemy seemed almost to confine his attention, although he fired a number of shots at Capt BUTLER'S Mortar Battery, situated to the east of Fort Moultrie, and a few at Capt. JAMES' Mortar Batteries, at Fort Johnson During the day (12th inst) the fire of my batteries was kept up most spiritedly, the guns and mortars being worked in the coolest manner, preserving the prescribed intervals of firing. Towards evening it became evident that our fire was very effective, as the enemy was driven from his barbette guns, which he attempted to work in the morning, and his fire was confined to his casemated guns, but in a less active manner than in the morning, and it was observed that several of his guns *en barbette* were disabled.

During the whole of Friday night our mortar batteries continued to throw shells, but, in obedience to orders, at longer intervals. The night was rainy and dark, and as it was confidently expected that the United States fleet would attempt to land troops upon the islands, or to throw men into Fort Sumter by means of boats, the greatest vigilance was observed at all our channel batteries, and by our troops on both Morris' and Sullivan's Islands. Early on Saturday morning all our batteries reopened upon Fort Sumter, which responded vigorously for a time, directing its fire specially against Fort Moultrie. About 8 o'clock A. M., smoke was seen issuing from the quarters of Fort Sumter; upon this the fire of our batteries was increased, as a matter of course, for the purpose of bringing the enemy to terms as speedily as possible, inasmuch as his flag was still floating defiantly above him. Fort Sumter continued to fire from time to time, but at long and irregular intervals amid the dense smoke, flying shot and bursting shells Our brave troops, carried away by their naturally generous impulses, mounted the different batteries, and at every discharge from the fort cheered the garrison for its pluck and gallantry, and hooted the fleet lying inactive just outside the bar. About 1½ P. M., it being reported to me that the flag was down, (it afterwards appeared that the flag-staff had been shot away,) and the conflagration, from the large volume of smoke, being apparently on the increase, I sent three of my Aids with a message to Major ANDERSON, to the effect that seeing his flag no longer flying, his quarters in flames, and supposing him to be in distress, I desired to offer him any assistance he might stand in need of Before my aids reached the fort the United States flag was displayed on the parapets, but remained there only a short time, when it was hauled down, and a white flag substituted in its place. When the United States flag first disappeared, the firing from our batteries almost entirely ceased, but reopened with increased vigor when it reappeared on the parapet, and was continued until the white flag was raised when it ceased entirely. Upon the arrival of my Aids at Fort Sumter, they delivered their message to Major ANDERSON, who replied that he thanked me for my offer, but desired no assistance. Just previous to their arrival, Col. WIGFALL, one of my Aids, who had been detached for special duty on Morris' Island, had, by order of Brigadier-General SIMONS, crossed over from Fort Sumter to Cummings' Point in an open boat, with Private WILLIAM GOURDIN YOUNG, amidst a heavy fire of shot and shell, for the purpose of ascertaining from Major ANDERSON whether his intention was to surrender, his flag being down and his quarters in flames On reaching the fort, the Colonel had an interview with Major ANDERSON, the result of which was, that Major ANDERSON understood him as offering the same conditions on the part of Gen. BEAUREGARD as had been tendered him on the 11th inst., while Col. WIGFALL'S impression was that Major ANDERTON unconditionally surrendered, trusting to the generosity of Gen. BEAUREGARD to offer such terms as would be honorable and acceptable to both parties; meanwhile, before these circumstances were reported to me, and in fact soon after the Aids whom I had dispatched with the offer of assistance had set out on their mission, hearing that a white flag was flying over the fort, I sent Major JONES, the chief of my Staff, and some other Aids, with substantially the same propositions I had submitted to Major ANDERSON on the 11th inst., with the exception of the privilege of saluting his flag. The Major (ANDERSON) replied, "It would be exceedingly gratifying to him, as well as to his command, to be permitted to salute their flag, having so gallantly defended the fort, under such trying circumstances, and hoped that Gen. BEAUREGARD would not refuse it, as such a privilege was not unusual." He further said, "He would not urge the point, but would prefer to refer the matter again to Gen. BEAUREGARD." The point was, therefore, left open until the matter was submitted to me. Previous to the return of Major JONES, I sent a fire engine, under Mr H. NATHAN, Chief of the Fire Department, and Surgeon-General GIBBES, of South Carolina, with several of my Aids, to offer further assistance to the garrison of Fort Sumter, which was declined. I very cheerfully agreed to allow the salute, as an honorable testimony to the gallantry and fortitude with which Major ANDERSON and his command had defended their post, and I informed Major ANDERSON of my decision about half-past seven o'clock, through Major JONES, my chief of staff. The arrangements being completed, Major ANDERSON embarked with his command, on the transport prepared to convey him to the United States fleet, still lying outside the bar, and our troops immediately garrisoned the fort, and before sunset the flag of the Confederate States floated over Sumter.

I commend in the highest terms the gallantry of every one under my command, and it is with diffidence that I will mention any corps or names, for fear of doing injustice to those not mentioned, for where all have done their duty well it is difficult to discriminate. Although the troops out of the batteries bearing on Fort Sumter were not so fortunate as their comrades, working the guns and mortars, still their services were equally as valuable and as commendable, for they were at their arms at the Channel Batteries, and at their posts and bivouacs, and exposed to severe weather and constant watchfulness, expecting every moment, and ready to repel, reinforcements from the powerful fleet off the bar; and to all the troops under my command I award much praise for their gallantry, and the cheerfulness with which they met the duties required of them I feel much indebted to Generals R. G. M. DUNOVANT and JAMES SIMONS, and their staffs, especially Majors EVANS and DE SAUSSURE, S. C. A., commanding on Sullivan's and Morris' Islands, for their valuable and gallant services, and the discretion they displayed in executing the duties devolving on their responsible positions Of Lieut.-Col. R. S. RIPLEY, First Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Sullivan's Island, I cannot speak too highly, and join with Gen DUNOVANT, his immediate commander since January last, in commending in the highest terms his sagacity, experience, and unflagging zeal. I would also mention in the highest terms of praise Captains CALHOUN and HALLONQUIST, Assistant Commandants of Batteries to Col RIPLEY, and the following Commanders of Batteries on Sullivan's Island: Capt J R. HAMILTON, commanding the Floating Battery and Dahlgren gun; Capts. BUTLER, C. S. A., and BRUNS, Aid-de Camp to Gen. DUNOVANT, and Lieuts. WAGNER. RHETT, YATES, VALENTINE, and PARKER

To Lieut.-Col. W. G. DE SAUSSURE, Second Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Morris' Island, too much praise cannot be given. He displayed the most untiring energy, and his judicious arrangements, and the good management of his Batteries, contributed much to the reduction of Fort Sumter.

To Maj STEVENS, of the Naval Academy, in charge of the Cummings' Point batteries, I feel much indebted for his valuable and scientific assistance, and the efficient working of the batteries under his immediate charge The Cummings' Point batteries (iron—42 pounders and mortars) were manned by the Palmetto Guard, Capt. CUTHBERT, and I take pleasure in expressing my admiration of the service of the gallant captain and his distinguished company during the action. I would also mention in terms of praise the following commanders of batteries at the Point, viz.: Lieuts. ARMSTRONG, of the Citadel Academy, and BROWNFIELD, of the Palmetto Guard; also, Capt. THOMAS, of the Citadel Academy, who had charge of the rifle cannon, and had the honor of using this valuable weapon—a gift of one of South Carolina's distant sons to his native State—with peculiar effect. Capt. J G. KING, with his company, the Marion Artillery, commanded the Mortar battery in rear of the Cummings' Point batteries and the accuracy of his shell practice was the theme of general admiration. Capt. GEORGE S. JAMES, commanding at Fort Johnson, had the honor of firing the first shell at Fort Sumter, and his conduct, and those under him, was commendable during the action. Capt MARTIN, S. C. A., commanded the Mount Pleasant mortar battery, and with his assistants did good service. For a more detailed account of the gallantry of officers and men, and of the various incidents of the attack on Sumter, I would respectfully invite your attention to the copies of the reports of the different officers under my command, herewith inclosed. I cannot close my report without reference to the following gentlemen: To his Excellency Gov. PICKENS and Staff—especially Cols. LAMAR and DEARING, who were so active and efficient in the construction of the Channel batteries; Cols. LUCAS and MOORE, for assistance on various occasions; and Col. DURYEA and Mr NATHAN—Chief of the Fire Department—for their gallant assistance in putting out the fire at Fort Sumter, when the magazine of the latter was in imminent danger of explosion Gen. JAMISON, Secretary of War, and Gen. S. R GIST, Adjutant-General, for their valuable assistance in obtaining and dispatching the troops for the attack on Sumter and the defence of the batteries. Quartermaster's and Commissary-General's Department—Col. HATCH and Col. WALKER, and the Ordnance Board, especially Col. MANIGAULT, Chief of Ordnance, whose zeal and activity were untiring. The Medical Department, whose preparations had been judiciously and amply made, but which a kind Providence rendered unnecessary. The Engineers—Majors WHITING and GWYNN, Captains TRAPIER and LEE, and Lieutenants MCCRADY, EARLE and GREGORIE, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for their untiring zeal, energy and gallantry, and to whose labors is greatly due the unprecedented example of taking such an important work, after thirty-three hours' firing, without having to report the loss of a single life, and but four slightly wounded. From Major W. H. C. WHITING I derived also much assistance, not only as an engineer in selecting the sites and laying out the Channel Batteries on Morris' Island, but as acting Assistant-Adjutant and Inspector-General, in arranging and stationing the troops on said Island. The Naval Department, especially Capt HARTSTEINE, one of my volunteer Aids, who was perfectly indefatigable in guarding the entrance into the harbor, and in transmitting my orders.

Lieut. T. B HUGER was also of much service, first as Inspecting Ordnance Officer of Batteries, then in charge of the batteries of the south end of Morris' Island. Lieut. WARLEY, who commanded the Dahlgren-channel battery, also, the school-ship, which was kindly offered by the Board of Directors, and was of much service Lieut RUTLEDGE was acting Inspector-General of Ordnance of all the batteries, in which capacity, assisted by Lieut. WILLIAMS, C. S. A, on Morris' Island, he was of much service in organizing and distributing the ammunition. Capts. CHILDS and JONES, assistant commandants of batteries to Lieut.-Col. DE SAUSSURE; Capts. WINDER and ALLSTON, Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector Generals to Gen. SIMONS' Brigade; Capt. MANIGAULT, of my staff, attached to Gen. SIMONS' staff, did efficient and gallant services on Morris' Island during the fight. Prof. LEWIS R GIBBES, of the Charleston College, and his aids, for their valuable services in operating the Drummond Lights established at the extension of Sullivan's and Morris' Islands. The venerable and gallant EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, was at the Iron Battery, and fired many guns, undergoing every fatigue, and sharing the hardships at the Battery with the youngest of the Palmettos. To my regular Staff, Major D. R Jones, C. S A.; Capts Lee and Ferguson, S. C. A., and Lieut. Legare, S C. A.; and volunteer Staff, Messrs. Chisholm. Wigfall, Chesnut, Manning, Miles, Gonzales and Pryor, I am much indebted for their indefatigable and valuable assistance, night and day, during the attack on Sumter, transmitting, in open boats, my orders when called upon, with alacrity and cheerfulness, to the different batteries, amidst falling balls and bursting shells, Capt. WIGFALL being the first in Sumter to receive its surrender. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

DUTIES OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

How Some of Our Irish Fellow-Citizens Regard the Union.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. The first letter is from one of three brothers, who came to this country together. One went to Tennessee and the others remained in New-York. The former writes to his brothers here as follows:

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 26, 1861.

DEAR BROTHERS: I just sit down to drop you a few lines of inquiry. I sent you, two weeks ago, a letter to which I have received no answer as yet. I have nothing of importance to write you at this time, for everything in the way of business is entirely stopped; but war business is very brisk. I would like you to write me your intentions in the coming struggle—whether it is your intention to uphold and fight for the Northern fanatics. If so, we, as brothers, may perchance meet on the field, (which God forbid,) in deadly strife; for it is my bounden duty to fight for the country of my adoption, together for my family and fireside, and any who will not do this much, when duty calls, is no man. I write this in a brotherly feeling, with no anger on my part, and hope that you will espouse the cause of the South and the interests of your brother. Dear brother you must remember we are brothers; let that be the watchword of your memory when this controversy comes up before you. You must remember father brought brother THOMAS out of the English army for the purpose of not fighting brother against brother. I desire you to immediately answer this upon its arrival. You must excuse this short letter, from the fact time is precious, but hope by the next letter I send you to have more time. My love to your wife and family, and also to Peter, and write me all particulars of everything in New-York. From your affectionate brother.

J. T. DONNEL.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

NEW-YORK, No. 53 Mulberry-street May 10, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th of April, and reply to it in the same brotherly spirit in which it was written. Separated as we are, and differing in opinion as we do, as to our respective duties in this great contest, would be still more deplorable, if there was any diminution of that spirit. Do not dread it. It will continue, and should the worst come to the worst, though in the meantime it may seem to embitter, it will console. But I am glad to say that there is little chance of the meeting you speak of. The enthusiasm through the whole North is so universal and intense in favor of the honor of the flag and the maintenance of the Union, that volunteers are organizing by tens of thousands, and men of business are not needed. Business here has in some branches diminished, of course. In others, however, it has increased. Men are making fortunes by the manufacture and sale of the Stars and Stripes. It is to be seen everywhere, from button-hole to church steeple. I am bound to say, however, that should I be called on, I, too, shall go to the field, and with this sole regret, that the fearful meeting that you speak of, may there take place. You say that a man should fight for the country of his adoption, and in the same sentence, you ask me to fight for the South. How do you reconcile this? The South surely is not the country of my adoption. But do you not see the great error you commit? It was not the North or the South that adopted either of us, but the whole country—the undivided—United States of America It is for that country, now imperiled by rebellion that every true man should fight, and that, with God's blessing, if necessary, I shall.

I remember very well, dear JOSEPH, the horror of father, at the thought of one brother fighting against another, and the sacrifice he made to prevent it. May the old man's pious wish not be baulked now! I also remember, when many years ago, we were crossing to this country, young boys what his last words were, "Go, and may God grant, that you will be more prosperous and happy, under the stars and stripes than ever your father was, in his oppressed native land" Beneath the protecting folds of that flag, with the blessing of God, we have become prosperous and happy. Would you now, however invoked by local feeling, or mere State sovereignty, pull that flag down?

I am not a fanatic, JOSEPH, nor a Greeleyite, nor a Lincolnite. Up to the moment when *Fort Sumter* was attacked, and brother fought against brother in Charleston harbor, I was a Democrat, and a strong sympathizer with the South. From that moment, in unison with the whole North, I have given up party, so that with undivided heart I may devote myself to my country, and the sacred emblem of its nationality.

With more propriety, I might offer you the advice you have given me; but if indeed you have been caught into the whirlpool of Southern rebellion, no word of mine would now avail. It is heaven alone that can now change your views, and save you from the otherwise inevitable vortex before you.

Praying that heaven will so exert itself, and with a brotherly love for yourself and family, in which I am joined by PETER, and which circumstances like the present only strengthen, I remain your affectionate brother.

JOHN O'DONNELL.

A Short Sermon.

TEXT—Mark 1, 24: "Let us alone."

This was the language of a certain personage in the synagogue at Capernaum. He is said to have been a demoniac—one possessed of a devil. There was, it seems, another person in the same synagogue, who had "power to cast out devils;" and as this "unclean spirit" had some fear of what might happen, and was utterly opposed to "coercion," he cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Let us alone," which created no small disturbance. Now consider:

1. That this is precisely the language of disobedient children to their parents. They all say "Let us alone," and they are in earnest. They mean what they say; they abhor coercion.

2. This is the language of transgressors and criminals of all sorts—thieves, robbers, burglars, pirates, assassins and murderers. With our consent they cry out, "Let us alone." In their opposition to the doctrine of coercion, they are unanimous and sometimes furious. The right to be let alone they regard as "inalienable," and they mean to fight for it, come what will.

3. This is also the language of demoniacs and devils to the "Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace," who never injured, oppressed or wronged any of his subjects in the slightest degree. And yet, all devils and demoniacs, great and small, high and low, have taken up arms against the Government of Heaven and Earth, in defence of their fancied right to be let alone. The idea of coercion wakes up all their wrath. Such an invasion of their rights they cannot endure, and are determined to resist to the bitter end.

4. This is, moreover, the language of Southern traitors and rebels to the righteous Government of these United States. These are their own words: "*All we ask is to be let alone.* We have four millions of men, women and children now under our feet; we mean to keep them there and add to their number. They are 'the chief corner stone' of our glorious Confederacy. If you Northerners will persist in your infamous doctrine of 'coercion,' we will let loose upon you such an army of lions, tigers, bulldogs and fiery elephants, as will effectually teach you a lesson of better manners. We will blow up Washington, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, and send ABRAHAM LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT, with all your Governors and Generals, and their lean, hungry, starving followers, where they will at least *wish* they had "let us alone."

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. What if parents *should* let their unruly children alone? What would become of them? Let the streets and lanes of our cities, where villains "most do congregate," answer. Let the cellars and sewers and underground kennels of old London furnish a lesson. Visit Sing Sing, Auburn and all the State Prisons from Maine to Missouri, and there see what becomes of rebellious children when parents and guardians "let them alone."

2. What if civil Government *should* let alone the robbers and assassins who set the laws at defiance? Whose house, property or person would be safe, even for an hour? Society could not exist. It would be dissolved. The world itself would speedily become a desolation. Chaos and old Night would resume their primeval dominion.

3. What if the Lord of heaven and earth *should* let demoniacs and devils alone? Aye, what? What blessed orb now floating in the blue, etherial firmament above and around us, would be safe from their invasion? Why, in one hour, the infernal wretches would be hatching rebellion in heaven itself. They would come down like shooting stars upon millions of happy Edens now unmarred by sin, and would there be seen, "squatting like toads," at the ear of some sleeping, unsuspecting Eve, whispering the blessedness of secession and rebellion against an almighty tyrant. The whole universe would be in danger of becoming a boundless and an eternal hell.

4. What if the Government of these United States *should let alone* the rebels and traitors of the so-called Southern Confederacy? How long, think you, would this glorious Republic stand? Why, the most magnificent Temple of Liberty the sun ever shone upon, would immediately totter and fall, and "not one stone be left upon another." The despots of the Old World would lift up their heads and shout for joy, while the poor, downtrodden millions of earth would weep and wail, saying, "Alas, alas, that blessed country! that sweet home of liberty! now it is brought to dissolution! wo, wo to the inhabitants of the earth and the sea. The sun has gone down while it was yet day."

Finally, Let all rebels and traitors, demoniacs and devils, know assuredly, that God WILL NOT let them alone. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his associates *will not* let them alone. Twenty millions of patriots on these shores *will not* let them alone. That mighty angel of liberty, now flying through the midst of heaven, blowing that silver trumpet which is the terror of all tyrants, is not to be assassinated in the middle of the nineteenth century. Liberty and Law shall triumph gloriously. The banner of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and JACKSON and LINCOLN, shall wave triumphantly over the whole land, from North to South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Amen and amen.

NOTE.—If any patriotic ministers or lay preachers, North or South, wish to "enlarge" upon the foregoing "skeleton," they are at liberty to do so.

THE AUTHOR.

YANKEELAND, May 8, 1861.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER CAUGHT IN AUSTRIA.—The first application of the treaty between the United States and Austria for the extradition of criminals has lately taken place at Vienna, where an American, named MARSH, a clerk in a mercantile house, who had embezzled $20,000, was arrested. His employers, having learned that he had sailed for Europe, sent off a legal gentleman in pursuit, named COL, who traced MARSH to Spain, but as there is no treaty of extradition between the United States and that country, he determined to follow MARSH wherever he went, hoping that he would at last go to some country where his arrest could be effected Mr COL thus traveled through Spain, Portugal and Italy, following MARSH, like his shadow, until he came to Vienna, where he had him arrested. As the treaty leaves the accused the option of being tried in Austria, or sent back to America, Mr. COL had taken the precaution of bringing with him proofs of the forgeries by which MARSH had long concealed his crime, but they were not required, as the prisoner chose to return to his own country. A sum of $500 and 200 Napoleons in gold were found in his possession.—*Galignani.*

NEW-ORLEANS BLOCKADED.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a special dispatch dated New-Orleans, May 8, which says: "There is considerable delay in vessels getting to sea. The ship *Ironsides*, before reported on fire, has sunk at the Bar, and ships cannot get over."

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

Eloquent Speech of Hon. Edward Everett, at Boston, May 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The object which brings us together, even if it had not been so satisfactorily stated and so persuasively enforced by the gentlemen who have preceded me, sufficiently explains itself. At the call of the President, seconded with the most praiseworthy and almost unexampled energy of the Governor of Massachusetts, a numerous force of volunteers has patriotically hastened to the defence of the Capital of the United States, threatened with invasion. The war, for a long time though in profound peace secretly prepared for, has been openly commenced by the South, by the seizure of the undefended forts, arsenals, dockyards, mints and custom-houses of the United States, and the plunder of the property contained in them, in flagrant violation of the law of the land, if the South is still in the Union, and equally flagrant violation of every principle of international law, if she is out of the Union. But even these acts of treason and rebellion (for such they are,) are thrown into the shade by the last unutterable outrage upon the flag of the Union, at Fort Sumter, (a fort which no more belongs to South Carolina than it does to New York or Massachusetts) which has raised twenty millions of freemen as one man to its defence.

Following up the unprovoked and unrighteous war thus inaugurated, a formidable military force, portions of which have been long organized and trained, is now supposed to be advancing on Washington, under a most able and energetic leader, who has the oath of God upon his conscience to support the Constitution, as a Senator of the United States, an office which he has not resigned. Of the nature of this war, in a constitutional point of view, I shall presently say a word. I will now only remark that, if the accounts from the South can be trusted, larger military forces than were ever before arrayed on the soil of America, are now on their march northward or concentrating in Virginia, to assault and, if possible, capture, and failing that, to lay in ashes the city baptized with the sacred name of the Father of his Country, the Capital of the Union, the seat of its Government, the depository of its archives, and as such the heart, if I may so say, of the body politic

While this formidable movement is in progress in front, the Government has been assailed in the rear, between the Capital of the Union and the loyal States of the North, (from which alone the Constitution, I grieve to say, in this hour of its extreme peril, is receiving support against open hostility and treacherous neutrality, not less dangerous than open hostility.) by a ferocious and blood-thirsty mob, audaciously warring against the Government and its defenders with brickbats, paving stones, and all the other cowardly weapons of the assassin, by burning bridges and tearing up railroads and cutting telegraphic wires, as if it was not enough to commit murder and treason, unless war is waged at the same time against the noblest works of civilization and the most beneficial structures of peace. In this unexampled warfare, Providence, as in 1775, has accorded to Massachusetts the tearful glory of furnishing the first martyrs in the cause of the country, and, what would before have been thought impossible, has crowded even the 19th of April with new wreaths of immortal fame.

In this state of things, the President of the United States has called upon the people to rally to the rescue of the National Capital, and to the defence of the Government of the country. Wide as the summons has gone forth, it has been obeyed, with an alacrity and unanimity that know no parallel in our history; and the volunteers of Massachusetts have been the first in the field Unwarlike in their habits and tastes, a full proportion of them, in our recent keen but already forgotten party divisions, entertaining, as I have ever done, the kindliest feelings towards the South, they have hurried from the lawyer's office, from the counting room, from the artist's *studio*, in instances not a few from the pulpit; they have left the fisher's line upon the reef, the plow in the furrow, the plane upon the work-bench, the hammer on the anvil, the form upon the printing press—there is not a mechanical art nor a useful handicraft that has not its experts in these patriotic ranks—some at a moment's notice, all with unhesitating promptitude, and *they have left their families behind them* These last words, fellow-citizens, tell the whole story; these words are the warrant under which this meeting is held. They have left behind them their wives, their children, their aged parents, their dependent relatives of every degree; in many cases, no doubt, those whose only reliable resource for their daily bread was in the stout arms, which have been called away to the defence of the menaced Union.

Well, my friends, these families must not suffer in the absence of their heads and supporters. The Government will no doubt compensate its defenders as liberally as the nature of the case admits. But every one knows that the soldier's pay is no adequate substitute for the earnings of a prosperous livelihood, even in the humbler branches of industry. The deficiency must be made up by the towns of which these brave volunteers are citizens, acting in the corporate capacity, and by efforts like that which you initiate this evening In a word, it is absolutely necessary, that, in one way or another, by public and private liberality, the means of liberal assistance for the families that need it, should be provided by those who remain at home. This is a duty in which all of every age and condition, and of either sex, must cooperate; and I rejoice to see, that the gentler sex is, as usual, setting us the example of industry and zeal, in this patriotic work The rich must contribute from their abundance, and those of moderate means from their competence, till our brethren, who take their lives in their hands in this righteous cause, are strengthened and cheered by the assurance, that those dearer to them than their lives will be cared for at home.

If any arguments were necessary to urge us to the performance of this duty, they would be found, and that of the most powerful and persuasive character, in the nature and character of the war which the South is waging upon us And here a state of things presents itself which posterity will be slow to credit On the last anniversary of our national independence, at the invitation of my fellow citizens of Boston, I had occasion to undertake a defence of the United States Government, in its practical operation against an attack made upon it, with considerable ability, in the British House of Lords. In this effort, I claimed—honestly and conscientiously claimed—and, as I have reason to think, with the concurrence of my fellow-citizens, of all parties, throughout the country, that, under our Constitution and laws, we had enjoyed a prosperity and made a progress, not merely in the utilitarian, but in the intellectual and refined arts of life, without an example in the world. I said nothing of the unhappy sectional controversy that was raging the country, not because I was insensible to its dangerous character, but because nothing was said about it in the speech to which I undertook to reply.

The general truth of my description of the prosperity of the country, and the genial and fostering influence of our Constitution and Laws, was as generally admitted at the South as at the North No longer ago than the 14th of last November, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, now Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and a gentleman of first-rate intelligence, in a public speech at Milledgeville, declared it as his "settled conviction," that the present Government of the United States, though not without its defects, "comes nearer the objects of all good government than any other on the face of the earth." He pronounced it "a model Republic, the best that the history of the world gives us any account of;" and he asks in triumph: "Where will you go, follow the sun in his circuit round the globe, to find a Government that better protects the liberties of the people, and secures to them the blessings which we enjoy?"

This, you will observe again, was the language of a very leading Southern statesman, the second officer of the new Confederacy, no longer ago than last November; and in truth, the South had and has greater cause than any other part of the Union, to be satisfied with the Government under which she lives and on which she is making war. Respected abroad as an integral portion of one of the great Powers of the earth mainly in virtue of the Navy of the Union, of which the strength resides at the North, the South, almost exclusively agricultural in her pursuits, derives from her climate a profitable monopoly of four great staple products—one of them the most important single article in the commerce of the world; while, in consequence, chiefly, of the political sympathy with each other which pervades the Slaveholding States, she has ever enjoyed a monopoly scarcely less complete of the Government of the country.

At this moment, and though numbering but a third part of the free population of the Union, if she had not more unjustifiably withdrawn her members of Congress, she would have had in her interest a majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Judiciary For fifty-six out of the seventy-two years, the Presidents of the United States have been either Southern men or Northern men in whom the South has confided. For the first time, last November, a President was chosen who received no electoral votes from the South, but that President has given the most distinct assurances that be contemplated no encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South, as indeed, lacking a majority in both houses, it is impossible that he should make any such encroachments, had he ever so ardently desired it. Such is the government in its relations with the South; such the circumstances under which she thinks herself justified in revolting against it!

I say "revolting against it," although Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his Inaugural Address, declares it an abuse of language to call it a "revolution." I cannot go into that argument at this late hour, nor would it be appropriate to the occasion to do so; but I believe it to be as demonstrable as any proposition of Euclid, that this doctrine of "secession," that is the constitutional right of a State to sever at will her connection with the Union, is, if possible, still more unfounded, still more fallacious, than that of its ill-omened and now universally-discredited predecessor, "nullification," which was crushed, never to rise again, thirty years ago, by the iron mace of WEBSTER, in the Senate of the United States

I will only say at present, that this monstrous pretended right of "secession," though called a "reserved right," is notoriously nowhere *expressly* reserved in the Constitution, although every one feels that nothing but an express reservation, in the plainest terms, would be a sufficient ground for claiming such a stupendous power. What is maintained by the politicians of the secession school is, that the right may be inferred from one of the amendments to the Constitution, by which it is provided, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people." It is to maintain a subtle and sophistical and utterly unwarrantable inference from this amendment, that the South is now striving to break up the Government, and if resisted in that unhallowed attempt, to drench the country in blood.

But I am willing to stake the great issue on this amendment The Constitution does expressly delegate to the United States all the powers of a sovereign State, with respect to international and interstate affairs; the whole war power; the whole admiralty power; the whole commercial power; whole financial power; the power to regulate and dispose of the public territory; the power over the Indians, over the Post office and Post-roads; over the Army, the Navy, the dock-yards, the arsenals. All these powers, and many others, are expressly delegated to the United States, and as expressly prohibited in the individual States The Constitution of the United States (to which the people of South Carolina assented on the 23d May, 1788, as much as they ever assented to their State Constitution) distinctly provides that no State shall keep troops or ships of war, or issue letters-of-marque and reprisal, or enter into any treaty, alliance, or *confederation*; and yet, in the face of this express delegation of powers to the United States and their express prohibition to the States, the seceding States have undertaken to exercise them all; have entered into a "confederation," raised an army, issued letters-of-marque and reprisal, and plunged into a war against the Government, which every magistrate and officer among them was under oath to support, and all in virtue of having first uttered the magic words, "we secede." The history of the world does not furnish another such monstrous usurpation

Such is the nature and foundation of the war in which we are engaged As you perceive, it is for the very existence of the Government; it is a contest in which no good citizen can remain neutral I am often asked how long I think it will last; but that is a question that the South alone can answer She makes the war; she has seized by surprise such of the strongholds of the country as she was able; she has possessed herself of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, which guards the entrance to Chesapeake Bay; of Harper's Ferry, which commands one of the great highways from the Ohio River to the Atlantic Ocean; and, above all, of the mouth of the Mississippi, the outlet of the most extensive system of internal communication on the face of the globe. There will, in my judgment, never be peace till the flag of the Union again floats from every stronghold from which it has been stricken down. Do you think, fellow-citizens, that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will allow their most direct communication with the seaboard to be obstructed at the pleasure of an alien State, at Harper's Ferry? Do you imagine that Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, whose tributary waters flow through the Susquehannah into Chesapeake Bay, to say nothing of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, will tolerate a foreign master in Hampton Roads? Above all, do you believe that the Giant of the West will accept his pathway to the Gulf of Mexico as a privilege granted by this mushroom Confederacy? Yes, they will submit to this degrading yoke, they will acknowledge this galling usurpation; but it will be when the Alleghanies shall bow their imperial heads to the level of the sea, and the current of the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow backward to the Rocky Mountains.

My friends, I deprecate war—no man more so; and, of all wars, I most deprecate a civil war. And this, if prosecuted by the South in the spirit in which she has commenced it, will be what the stern poet of the civil wars of Rome called a *bellum plusquam civile*—a more than civil war I deprecate, more than I can express, a war with the South. You know my political course. LOGAN, the Indian chief, mournfully exclaimed: "such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed at me as they passed, and said, LOGAN is the friend of white men!" I have been pointed at for years as the friend of the South For maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights, I have suffered no small portion of obloquy, and sacrificed the favor of a large portion of the community in which I was born, and which, from my youth up, I have endeavored to serve laboriously, dutifully and affectionately. I was willing, while this ill-starred movement was confined to the States of the extreme South, and they abstained from further aggression, that they should go in peace. This course, I thought, would retain the Border States, and bring back the seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with their burdensome and perilous experiment.

Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the Administration But the South has willed it otherwise She has struck a parricidal blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain her in this unnatural and unrighteous war, is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent, and see this majestic framework of Government, the noblest political fabric ever reared by human wisdom, prostrated in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men, (for that Mr. Vice President STEPHENS bravely told his fellow-citizens last November was the cause of "a great part of our troubles.") and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution, at war alike with common sense, with cotemporary history and the traditions of the Government; unsupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically denounced by Mr. MADISON, their leader and chief.

What then remains, fellow-citizens, but that we should, without unchristian bitterness towards our misguided countrymen, meet calmly and resolutely the demands of the crisis; that we should perform the duty of good citizens with resolution and steadiness; that we should cordially support the Government of the country in the difficult position in which it is placed; that we should cheer and encourage the brave men who have obeyed its call, by a generous care of their families; and to sum it all in one word, come weal or come woe, that we should stand by the flag of the Union.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y.

At a large public meeting, held recently in Rochester, Hon. MR. ELY, Member of Congress from that District, made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We need not stop to inquire why or wherefore is this extraordinary spectacle! The large assemblage that I see around me, the simple, but interesting, ceremonial with which the flag of our country has been thrown to the breeze, the strains of inspiring music, the sweet concert of these youthful voices, and the solemn supplication of the reverend clergy, salute our ears—all these proclaim the deep patriotic sentiment, of which that flag is the symbol and expression. It has come down to us from the Revolution, baptized with the blood of the fathers—*ours* by an inheritance beyond all value.

I am here to-day, fellow citizens, to ask whether in this hour of our country's peril, you will sustain that flag as your fathers sustained it, and pledge to its support your "lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors?"

I rejoice that I again speak beneath the "Star Spangled Banner; that multitudes of men and women have come here from far and near, and are paying to it the devotion due from our Christian civilization I welcome here the tread of men marshaled for a war which has in its defence the most solemn justification. We stand in the presence of great events. We are about to solve the problem of man's capacity for self-government.

It is therefore the question whether we will maintain our constitutional liberties, or yield them up, on demand, to traitors and pirates. All party questions become insignificant, and there rises the only question: Have we a country, and are we willing to defend it at point of the sword? No language can give expression to the emotions that swell every true American heart, as arms, arsenals, forts and ships of war are seized and plundered, our flag insulted, and State after State wheel off in the line of treason and rebellion.

Fellow-citizens, these things are not the result of a new impulse that has swept over the Southern mind They are not the work of a day or a year. For more than a quarter of a century, it has been the studied plot of the leaders of this rebellion. Traitors have sat in Cabinet council. *Traitors* have sat at the receipt of customs—have been intrusted with the keys of the Treasury only to throw millions upon millions of our money into the lap of treason. In the Army and in the Navy, treasonable hands have insulted the Stars and Stripes that gave them protection.

Southern politicians had given birth to that seductive and treasonable doctrine that this Union is bound together by cords no stronger than a mere partnership at will, from which any member may withdraw at pleasure. Seizing upon that doctrine, with the Tariff Act as a pretext, South Carolina, in 1832, set the Federal laws at defiance; but thank God there was then a man at the helm who knew and dared to say that this Union is made of sterner stuff, than to yield to the assault of ambitious rebels. From his high position, with the strong armor of the Constitution, he swore "by the Eternal" "this Union must and shall be preserved." The appearance of Federal troops in the harbor of Charleston dissipated the plot of traitors, and Carolina returned into the Union.

The Slavery issue soon after was forced upon the country, and with its demands, came threats that unless those demands were granted, the Union should be dissolved. And they were granted—granted until we all became ashamed of concessions that appear almost craven. It demanded that we should return fugitives to justice; and we returned them to what *they* called justice. It demanded the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and it was abrogated.

It demanded that Kansas should determine her own institutions, with border-ruffians at her ballot boxes—and that was done—but the institutions so determined, were those of Freedom and not of Slavery. It demanded of the Supreme Court of the United States, to decide that neither Kansas nor any other Territory, could determine their own institutions, unless such Territory tolerated and protected Slavery; and it is so decided. It demanded the prostitution of the weak Administration of poor BUCHANAN, to its support; and it was done; completely done. In the last few months of his Administration, it became ripe for its purposes and throwing off its disguise, formed and armed rebellion against the Government and laws of the United States.

The election of a President in 1860, in a constitutional manner, differing from Southern politicians in opinions upon the nationality of Slavery, was the weak and silly pretext upon which they began a system of defiant robbery and rebellion compared to which BURR and ARNOLD become "just men made perfect."

It has been my lot, fellow-citizens to witness some of the events of this national calamity. I heard its demands for a reconstruction of the Government itself, an amendment to the Constitution, a solemn and express guarantee for the protection of Slavery in all territory now or hereafter acquired, south of a given line of latitude. Believing then, what I now know with certainty, that the day for conciliation and compromise was past, I raised my humble voice against it. I was as ready then as now to try the strength of our Government by resort to arms if need be, and settle once and forever the question whether we have a Government or not.

They complained that we were inaugurating a series of events, the end of which was to be the destruction and overthrow of Slavery in the States. We met them with the olive branch in our hand, and proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which met the sanction of both Houses, that Congress should never interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists. Even this did not check the progress of rebellion, because the complaint that called it forth was but a phantom, a pretext, without a reality.

If it be true that State after State may secede at pleasure, and carry with them forts, arsenals, munitions of war, and other Government property, it is well that it be done now, before another foot of territory has been acquired—before another foot of soil shall be polluted with the tread of slaves. If it be not true, far better that we pause in the settlement of that momentous question, and write upon our statute book, "No Secession!" in characters that can never die—a Union "one and inseparable, now and forever!"

As much as I have desired and counseled peace, I am now for WAR! It was indeed a sad spectacle to see railroad tracks destroyed and telegraph wires torn away. It was sad indeed to hear the hyena shrieks of an infuriated mob, making Pandemonium of the streets of Baltimore. But the saddest sight of my life was the blood of the Massachusetts men, then fresh in the streets of the Monumental City. I felt that I no longer desired peace; and when I saw the bodies of those young martyrs and their wounded comrades, I said this is the seed though bitterly sown, from which shall arise the just vengeance of twenty millions of people. And to-day the very existence of Baltimore lies in the tender mercies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I saw old Massachusett's bear
  The flag of Bunker Hill,
Unfold the banner to the breeze,
  The flag of Glory still.

The Monumental City dared
  To pour out freemen's blood,
And madly plat secession flags
  Where Freedom's Banner stood.

Repent, thou Sodom of the day,
  True to our banners stand,
The vial of His wrath is poured,
  To wipe thee from the land.

Go on then, young men; fill up the muster roll of your company, prepared to take up the line of march with the regiments of New-York.

My own son—aye, my *only* son—now in a distant college, and scarce old enough to bear arms, is restless and eager to join you. I say to him: "As your country calls you, my son, go, with God's blessing upon you; with strong arm and stout heart fly to its standard, resolved on victory or death."

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Return of the English and French Ministers to Jeddo—Trade—The Currency Question, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Saturday, March 2, 1861.

To-day the English and French Ministers go back, bag and baggage, to Jeddo.

It is now just five weeks since they left the Capital, and took up their residence here, for the purpose of securing their personal safety during the troubled state of things accompanying the assassination of Mr. HUSKEN, but more particularly to produce an impression on the Japanese Government. Things had been going on from bad to worse, until the intercourse of the Foreign Ministers with the Government had become so unsatisfactory that it was thought by all of them, except Mr. HARRIS, that a decided stand should be made, and such steps taken as would secure a reform in some shape. The principal causes of complaint were embraced in the letter of the English Minister to the Japanese Government, on the day of his departure from Jeddo, a copy of which I have already sent you.

In the meantime there has been going on some ministerial sparring between Mr. ALCOCK, the British Minister, and Mr. HARRIS, the latter defending his position in remaining in Jeddo, while the former makes use of some strong arguments to justify himself and his colleagues in leaving. The result has been a somewhat lengthy correspondence, which, towards the last, resolved itself into personalities.

I have copies of the letters interchanged, and would send them to you entire, were not some of them so exceedingly lengthy, especially Mr. ALCOCK'S, one of which covered sixty-four pages of foolscap.

Among those who have had the privilege of reading the correspondence, there is a considerable difference of opinion as to who came off first best; the majority, however, even among the English subjects, I believe decide in favor of Mr. HARRIS.

There is no doubt that the Japanese Government was pretty thoroughly frightened by the sudden move on the part of the English, French and Dutch Ministers, in leaving Jeddo. The victories so lately gained by the two former nations over the Chinese, no doubt made them feel that they were dangerous customers to arouse, and led them to fear that this decided and appreciable demonstration foreboded something of evil.

Consequently but a short time was allowed to elapse before a deputation was sent down, requesting the abovementioned ministers to return to Jeddo. This, after several conferences, they agreed to do, provided the Japanese Government would accede to a series of propositions, numbering 57 odd. What they are we have not been able to learn. We do not see, however, what guarantee they have more than before that the Government will act in good faith.

If it breaks the most solemn treaty obligations with impunity, notwithstanding the most vigorous remonstrances on the part of foreign representatives to the contrary—what are we to expect from any minor obligations, such as a promise made, under the present circumstances. Time will show, however, and we must patiently await the result of the late experiment.

Trade has sustained no interruption in the mean time. Tea and silk, the staples of export trade, as I have often stated, are being shipped in fair quantities. A cargo of the former is now being taken in, destined for shipment to London direct. It is quite probable that during the coming season our American merchants will also open a trade in this commodity with the United States direct, as heretofore it has all been taken to China and repacked and reshipped.

The much-talked-about and complained-of currency question has been at length settled by the merchants themselves. They have come to the conclusion, strange as it may seem, that it is better to let the matter take its own course, and instead of attempting to make the Japanese take the Mexican dollar at its true value, prefer that it should really pass for twenty-five per cent. loss. In buying their exports they lose, it is true, twenty-five per cent., yet they make this up and enough more to make it an object on their imports, since they are bought with these same dollars by the Japanese,—which have stood them (the Japanese) in but 75 cents, when taken for products of their own country. This is, of course, a ruinous state of things for those merchants who have no imports to sell, but for those that have, it does very well as long as there are exports enough bought to keep a surplus of dollars in the market. In the currency of the country, there is, it may be said, no business at all done. Everything is as quiet as if nothing had happened, and the drama with the tragedy and accompanying alarm, ushered in by the assassination of Mr. HUSKEN, and the retiring of the Ministers from the Capital, closed about an hour ago with a salute of four times thirteen guns, as the English and French Ministers repaired on board the frigates in the harbor, which are now bearing them back to Jeddo.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1861.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices which we publish this morning from the seat of Army operations seem to indicate that we are just at that point when almost the turning of a hair might cause a collision of the opposing forces, and we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that the conflict has commenced. A large force of Virginians yesterday moved down from Harper's Ferry to within twelve miles of the Relay House, and drove in the Federal scouts. Gen. BUTLER, who was at Annapolis, was immediately apprised of the movement, and sent to Col. JONES, who is in command at the Relay, a force of seven hundred men, beside the New-York Twentieth Regiment, which recently arrived there, as a reinforcement. Subsequently an additional reinforcement of sixteen hundred men and a body of cavalry and artillery was sent by Gen. MANSFIELD, to be ready to sustan Col. JONES at a moment's warning. Messengers who reached Washington late last night from Annapolis, by special train, stated that an attack was expected to take place upon Col JONES' position either last night or to-day. The Virginia forces, which were on Friday stationed at Alexandria, have also left that position, and it is possible that they may have marched to join those from Harper's Ferry.

The President has issued another Proclamation to comfort the minds of the rebels. In view of the state of insurrection existing in Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and the necessity of protecting such citizens, as well as all officers of the United States, in the discharge of their public duties, the President directs the commander of the Federal forces on the Florida coast to permit no unauthorized person to exercise authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, and gives him discretion to suspend the law of *habeas corpus* if he shall find it necessary to do so. But the most significant clause of the Proclamation is the last. *It directs the commander aforesaid to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.*

In a portion of our morning edition, yesterday, we published an account of the capture of Gen. FROST'S brigade of Missouri militia, encamped just out of St. Louis, by Capt. LYON, commander of the United States troops in that city, at the head of about 6,000 Union vofunteers. The camp was formed at the suggestion of the Governor, for the practice of the militia; but the men gathered there, t was well enough understood, were simply a body of Secessionists, who would probably have been marched on the first opportunity to operate against the Government—probably at Cairo. There were eight hundred of them in the camp, and they surrendered, laid down their arms, and were marched as prisoners of war to the St. Louis Arsenal. While at the camp-ground a collision occurred between the mob from St Louis and the United States troops, which appears to have been commenced by the former, somewhat after the fashion of the Baltimore affair. Stones were thrown among the troops, and pistols were fired among them, when they retaliated by firing upon the mob, killing, it is reported, about twenty of them. Several of the troops were also injured. The accounts as to the origin of the trouble are somewhat conflicting, but an investigation has been ordered by Col. LYON, when the exact truth will be known.

By arrivals at this port and telegrams from Baltimore, we learn that the blockade of the harbor of Norfolk is now most complete, and that Fort Monroe is prepared to resist any attack. The vessels forming the blockading fleet there are the *Cumberland*, the *Pawnee*, the *Monticello*, the *Harriet Lane* and the *Yankee*. On the Potomac, also, are cruising the steamers of the Aquia Creek line, lately seized by the Government, and now all having heavy armaments on board. The U. S. gun boat *Quaker City* is blockading the Chesapeake. The *Yankee*, mentioned above, recently chased an armed schooner up the York River, when she was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. It is stated that the Virginians have now five batteries erected to defend Norfolk and the harbor, and troops continue to concentrate there from the South.

Maryland, and especially Baltimore, will soon be in a position to congratulate herself that she has not been hurried over the precipice of secession by the insane fanatics who have been striving for that end. The presence of the Federal troops within her borders, instead of being a curse to her, will prove one source to which she will be indebted for her returning prosperity. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Northern ports, that no blockade of the ports of Maryland exists, and that trade with them is to continue as usual, the lines of steamers temporarily suspended are being reëstablished, and will carry gladness once more to the business marts of the State. After the adjournment of her treasonable Legislature, which is expected soon to take place, the contingent of troops called for by the Government will be immediately forthcoming—volunteers enough being already in readiness to fill four Regiments. It is stated, also, that Senator COOPER will probably be made a Brigadier-General.

The Winans steam gun, an account of the capture of which we published yesterday morning, is now in the service of the Government, and guarding the viaduct of the Relay House. A Baltimore paper of yesterday stated that when the seizure was made the agent was simply on his way out of the city, to practice at long range, but the agent himself testified on his examination before Gen. BUTLER, that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, as originally reported.

We publish this morning the act recently passed by the Congress of the Rebel Confederates, authorizing the issuing of letters-of-marque and reprisal against the commerce of the United States. It will be seen that the document sets out with the assumption that the Government has declared war against the seceded States.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Milford Haven on the evening of May 1, arrived off this port yesterday morning. The voyage was protracted by the unusually severe gales she was obliged to contend with. The news is interesting. Later intelligence received in England by the *America* communicated the fact of the universal excitement of the Northern people, and their unanimous eagerness for war. The London journals generally sympathized warmly with the Union movement. The only exception was the *Times*, which continued to discuss the restoration of the Government in a desponding tone; and to exaggerate the ability of the South to prolong the struggle. The misinformation received from its special correspondent in America is still traceable throughout its speculations. In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., Mr. GREGORY, at the instance of Government, and advised by his party friends, consented to the postponement for two weeks of his resolution relative to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There is little doubt that no action will be taken on the subject until the actual contest be decided. There is little of interest from the Continent. Serious troubles were occurring in the Ionian Islands, attracting the attention of Europe. In Poland the Judiciary had acquitted those arrested as engaged in the outbreak of the 8th ult. There is later news from the Cape of Good Hope, announcing preparations for the meeting of the Colonial Parliament. The dates from Rio are also more recent, though unimportant.

Mrs. President LINCOLN and Colonel (lately Major) ANDERSON arrived in Philadelphia from Washington on Friday night. The former came on to this city yesterday, but the latter remained in Philadelphia, and was the recipient of a public ovation, indicative of the honor in which he is held for his late gallant conduct at Fort Sumter. He was escorted by the military through the principal streets of the city to Independence Hall, where he held a public *levee*, and was subsequently escorted to his hotel.

An attempt was made, on Thursday night last, to tap the main pipe which supplies the Cochituate water to the City of Boston, at a point near Newton Lower Falls. It is suspected in some quarters that the attempt was made by a Southern emissary, the intention being to stop the supply of water, and then fire the city; but many are of the opinion that it was the work of other parties, for a different motive. The affair created a great deal of excitement in Boston.

There appears to be some doubt about the truth of the report asserting that an insurrection of negroes was in progress in Owen County, Ky. It is not positively denied, however, and there is a probability of its truth.

The Stock market yesterday closed under a depression of ⅛@1 ₱ cent., as compared with the day before. New-York Central, 71⅛; Illinois Central, 63; Missouris, 37¼.

Less activity was discernible in flour, prices of which favored buyers. A brisk demand prevailed for wheat, at somewhat firmer rates. Corn was in good request, but was rather cheaper. The transactions in coffee, molasses, hay, oils, metals, seeds, hemp, hides and leather were quite limited. A rather moderate business was reported in cotton, hops, pork, beef and rice. Lard was pretty freely purchased, as were also sugars and whisky—the latter article at reduced quotations. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

No Foreign Mediation.

We ask foreign Cabinets, who may feel disposed to interpose in behalf of the great conspiracy, to call to mind the universal execration with which, throughout Europe, the manifesto of the famous *Ostend* Conference, which proposed to effect, by violence, what could not be accomplished by law or treaty—to seize, by virtue of a strong arm, for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, a province held by a friendly power—was received. Modern history does not furnish an example equaling it in baseness, both in the motive, and the manner in which it was to be accomplished. Three Plenipotentiaries to the leading Courts of Europe, exhibited us to the world as a nation of robbers on a gigantic scale, to extend an institution which is an offence to the moral sense of mankind. The Ostend buccaneers were warmly backed by their master, Mr. PIERCE, who was checkmated by an intractable Congress, which negatived his recommendation to send to Cuba an armed force, on the seizure of the *Black Warrior*.

Mr. BUCHANAN, on his election to office, proclaimed, that if he could secure *Cuba*, he would, with such a laurel, gladly turn over the Government to the Vice-President, and retire to private life. But he found Congress as uncompliant as Mr. PIERCE. The Northern States would no longer register the edicts of the Slave propagandist; while the Northern Democracy, impatient at the servitude to which it had so long been subjected, refused to take a man of extreme Southern views, and nominated Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. From the moment his nomination became inevitable, the conspiracy which was to wrest by force Cuba from Spain, was directed toward our own Government, which was to be seized by violence, and wielded for the exclusive promotion of the interests and designs of the slaveholders. The plot well-nigh succeeded. Mr. BUCHANAN was its willing tool, while his Cabinet were its most active and, from their position, its most efficient agents. The forts and arsenals in one-half of the country were seized. The Army was corrupted to such an extent as to actually dissolve a large part of it. The Navy was partially lost in the same way. The seat of Government was barely saved from destruction, and, for a time, the very maintenance of the Republic seemed to be doubtful.

What was the grievance alleged for this great conspiracy? None whatever, but that the North would not allow the whole of its wide domain to be surrendered to Slavery, nor for its extension wage a piratical warfare against a friendly nation. Is the civilized world to take part with, and nationalize such a conspiracy? No government in Europe could do it and sustain itself for an instant before its own subjects, even granting the assumption of the Confederate States to be well-founded. It is too late a day for the nations of Europe, which through centuries, under the progress of a Christian civilization, have been gradually working their way to freedom, to conspire to rivet upon others the shackles which they have only recently thrown off.

If this were not purely a question of local order, and obedience to laws which were never complained of till the rebels were out-voted by an election regularly conducted, there are other reasons why foreign Governments should not and will not interfere. The question now at issue is, whether the people of the United States are capable of a *constitutional Government*, under which the rights and duties of the Government and citizen are expressed and defined in a written *compact*; or whether the will or caprice of individuals or sections shall be paramount to a law designed to operate alike upon all. Can Europe afford to have the United States repeat the history of Mexico or the South American Republics, in which all progress and prosperity are destroyed by that incapacity for a strong or consolidated government, of which the South is showing itself to be alike incapable? Everything in the North tends to order and unity; in the South to disorder and disintegration. The Confederate States consist of seven independent governments, either one of which may, to-morrow, dissolve the compact into which it has just entered. That such compact will be speedily broken, there is not a doubt. Slaveholding produces a tendency to repulsion which every day increases in strength. In the North, all interests mutually depend upon each other. No one can suffer, without affecting all others. The slaveholder is entirely independent of his neighbor. The value of his slave increases instead of being diminished, by the loss of those belonging to his neighbors. The tendency of Southern institutions is toward the very worst period of the feudal system, when Western Europe was parceled out among a comparatively small body of landholders, each one independent of and hostile to the other. Society only began to make progress by the destruction of these foes to mankind. We cannot and will not allow such a system to take permanent root in this country, and run its course through centuries, crushing out every generous sentiment and impulse, and those industries and arts which have created modern society by enfranchising labor, not only from the will of a despot, but by substituting for it natural agencies infinitely more powerful and effective.

Southern civilization is a mixed one, partaking alike of the two great elements that compose it. Where two races come in contact, as in the Southern States, they approach each other—the higher descending lower than the other is raised. Such races could not be in the most intimate relations for two centuries without such a result. The negro appears in the air, gait, temper, language and gesticulation of the white man, in his boastfulness and excitability. The latter has not caught the gentle attributes of the slave, his position as master rendering him imperious, dictatorial and contemptuous. While we have Slavery, we must put up with these things. But we cannot allow a new nationality, half Caucasian and half African, to establish itself within the United States. In more than one half of the New World has the experiment of such a composite nationality been tried, and in every instance has society fallen, or is fast sinking into complete anarchy. We must not allow the differences that mark the North and South to increase. If they have already embroiled us in a civil war, they will, when more strikingly brought out under distinct and hostile organizations, lead to one of extermination.

This country must be let alone to fight out this contest. We must now settle the question of our capability for government; in other words, for a *strong* Government, able to maintain itself, and to put down disorder and treason. We have long enough had the taunt thrown at us that we have no Government. The present rebellion is cited in proof. We are now determined to solve this question forever. We cannot afford to wait a year or a month, if it can be solved sooner. All our prosperity, and perhaps our very existence, depends upon such solution. If we are incapable of government, it is useless to postpone or prolong the contest. If we are capable, it must be proved by administering such a punishment to treason that it will never again rear its hydra head.

For Europe to interfere would be the greatest calamity to ourselves. We do not now want peace till it is honorably won—till the power of the Government is felt with a force that shall forever after command obedience and respect.

Tall Financiering.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, is a trump. He is more. He is a full hand of trumps, the right and left bower, with a sequence of high cards. He can't be euchred. It is impossible to beat him. In the game of financiering with Gov. BROWN, the more you lay down, the less you take up. He has squared the circle in finance, and what he don't know on the subject, no man need undertake to cipher out.

A great Constitutional lawyer, is Gov. BROWN—profound in VATTEL, deep in PUFFENDORF. He sits up o'nights studying the laws of nations, and publishes proclamations expounding them in the morning. A great moralist, is Gov. BROWN; understanding all the delicate balances between right and wrong. He can measure you a garment for a knave, that will give him the semblance of an honest man, while the honest man he will transform into a "most truculent knave." He will hew you a gigantic lie into the beautiful proportions of truth, and make the violation of honorable compacts, and the forfeiture of honorable obligations, a disinterested sacrifice on the altar of patriotism.

The contracting of honest debts at the North was always a favorite amusement with the people of Georgia, while the maxim "base is the slave who pays," was cherished down there as a great fundamental truth. A great deal of bankruptcy and repudiation, with a very small proportion of coin, has wiped out a vast amount of indebtedness between Northern merchants and Georgia customers. Still, until the advent of Governor BROWN, these things were regarded as individual matters, private transactions. His genius has elevated them into State institutions,—given them a *status* in Governmental policy.

Millions were due from Georgia borrowers to Northern bankers. Negroes had been purchased and clothed, plantations supplied, and even whips furnished to negro-drivers, by Northern capital borrowed by Georgia planters. Silks were flaunted by Georgia wives, and satins by Georgia daughters—broadcloth was sported by Georgia gentlemen, furnished on credit by Northern merchants. Northern creditors naturally asked for pay, and Georgia scoundrelism as naturally cast about for an excuse for repudiation. Between these divergencies anybody can see was an "everlasting distinction," which none but a casuist, a financier, and a moralist could reconcile. All these attributes were happily combined in Gov. BROWN, of Georgia. Treason, rebellion, war, all initiated by himself and his compeers, furnished a basis upon which up rose his magnificent theory of liquidation without payment, a theory by which ordinary cheating and extraordinary lying and dishonesty were converted into patriotism, and what anywhere outside of Georgia would be regarded as a clear case of serving the devil, transformed into the discharge of a high duty to the State.

"There is war," says Gov. BROWN, "between the Anti-Slavery States and Georgia." No matter how that war chanced to be waged. Be it that it is the sequence of our own treason; be it that it was initiated by ourselves; that we gathered armies in rebellion and marched them forward to overthrow the Government; be it that we are traitors, false to our country, our duty and our oaths—still there is war. And hear what the law of nations says, "The purchase of bills on the enemy's country, and the remission and deposit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be cherishing the resources and relieving the wants of the enemy, and the remission of funds or money, or bills, to subjects of the enemy, is unlawful." All which, being simmered down, resolves itself into the Southern axiom; "Base is the slave who pays." Whereupon Georgia debtors threw up their caps, and a great shout went up from Georgia borrowers.

"But," says Gov. BROWN to the rejoicing customers of Northern merchants and bankers whose notes were maturing, or whose obligations were overdue,—"pay over to the treasury of the State the amount of your debts, where it will be safely kept until the peace, and you shall receive seven per cent. interest." This was scarcely kind of the Governor, for while it attested his patriotism, it involved the handing over a large amount of current coin on the part of the Georgia debtors. "Where it will be safely kept! And for how long, pray?" inquired the anxious devotees of repudiation, "for how long?" "To the crack of doom," written all over Georgia history, and blazoned in the Georgia character, was the answer. Safe for life and for death,—to all eternity, for "base is the slave who pays" is a State as well as individual maxim in Georgia. "And our seven per cent. of interest," inquired they further, "when shall we see that?" When the last year's snow shall return, when the rivers shall run up the mountains, and the sun come down out of the sky, was the answer, attested by the logic of the past. Whereupon repudiation buttoned closer its pockets, drew tighter its purse strings, and cried, "Base is the slave who pays." Georgia notes were protested, Georgia bonds dishonored, and Georgia faith, or what little there was left of it, forfeited, while the Georgia treasury remained empty. To refuse to pay honest debts was one thing—to donate to the State, under pretence of a loan, was another. The former squared exactly with Georgia scoundrelism, but the latter by no means harmonized with Georgia notions of patriotism. Hence one portion of Gov. BROWN'S system of finance was delightful to Georgia borrowers, and they adopted it, while the other was intensely disgusting and was rejected. Still Gov. BROWN'S system was sound in theory—it "crippled the finances of the enemy," albeit it brought small relief to an empty treasury.

Volunteer Drill.

Given, a thousand men who volunteer for military service, the question is how to make them most effective against the enemy? to what discipline to subject them? what arms to put into their hands? As to drill, of late years a change of opinion and practice has taken place similar to that which we have already noticed with regard to uniform. Military rigidity, which had become a by-word, is yielding to the attacks of a school which seeks to unite flexibility with precision. It is found that constant constraint does not increase, but on the contrary, seriously impairs the soldier's efficiency. There is a limit to every man's power of endurance; he has only a certain supply of nervous energy to draw upon. This can be exhausted as much by fret and worry and quiet suffering as by rapid movement and by wounds. Try to hold out your arm at full length for five minutes, or to avoid the need for muscular exertion—stand with your arms hanging down immovable for fifteen minutes, and you will "realize" this truth. Even in the latter case you will find, unless you have been accustomed to the position, that you will suffer irritating discomfort, if not pain, in both arms and hands. To endure this costs you an expenditure of your nervous energy, a waste of all your bodily tissues.

Now the question is, how much of a soldier shall be daily spent in drill, which is akin to standing motionless or holding the arm out rigidly. The military martinets of the old Prussian-British school say, spend all of him except while he is fighting; the leaders of the new school, in which again the French are prominent, say, waste none of your man in this purposeless exertion. And the new school seems about to carry all before it. For it is found that the soldier, no less than any other human creature, uses his physical powers as well as his mental faculties most effectively when he is most at ease. This might have been inferred; but so firmly fixed was the rule of the martinets, that it had to be proved by experiment. Practice first taught it to the French; and they being, as we remarked before, in practical affairs, the most practical of people, quickly availed themselves of the benefit of their experience. Therefore, French troops of the present day, appear, even upon parade, unlike those of any other European nation. The British, Prussian, Austrian and Russian troops, march like machines, and their companies wheel like park gates upon their pivots; the rear rank keep just facing room, thirteen inches from back to breast, between them and the front rank; and their muskets are carried with such precise regularity, that if a round shot struck one of them in the direction of their alignment, every man would be disarmed. We see something like this in West Point, and in Broadway, when our crack regiments parade, and it looks very pretty, and has withal a look of terrible precision. But look at a French column. The line is serpentine, almost as crooked as an S; the men seem to march quite as they please; they carry their muskets over either shoulder, as it suits them, and at all imaginable angles, so that as you look along the line you see the whole of every bayonet in the company; instead of "eyes front," it is eyes wherever you like to turn them. In short, there is nothing of what the British officers call "set up" in a French corps; and yet there are no more effective, as there are no braver troops than the French sent into the field.

The purpose of discipline and drill is twofold, practical and moral. The practical purpose is to obtain unity of movement in large masses; the moral purpose is the complete subjection of the will of the soldier in the ranks to the will of his superior officer. The latter is at once subsidiary to the former, and an indispensable condition of it. And unity of movement is only valuable in so far as it combines compactness and flexibility. To keep men together; to have them animated by the same spirit, and make each one of them but the part of a great machine directed by one will, and yet not destroy the individual self-reliance of each one, and his power of adapting himself to circumstances; to permit each man to throw himself body and soul into the fight as if he were fighting on his own hook, and yet to obtain the indispensable results of combination—this is the great practical problem of discipline.

The infantry tactics of which HARDEE is the authority here, do not secure this. They make the soldier a *mere* machine, and the battle-field shivers the pretty figures of the drill-room to pieces, and hopelessly deranges the precise movements of the parade-ground. Hence it is that what is called the Zouave drill is constantly gaining favor. By this drill, mobility and the power of adaptation is attained to a degree not possible, in fact not even sought, by the old school of discipline. This gymnastic drill is enlivening, invigorating, inspiriting. It exercises the whole man; the old drill exercises patience and long-suffering quite as much as muscular strength and endurance. The new drill answers the purposes of the gymnastic discipline to which the Roman soldier was subjected, and which made him able to win battles against odds after making forced marches, with sixty pounds weight of armor, accoutrements and provisions upon him. There can be no doubt that great modifications are to be made in infantry drill by the results of French Zouave experience, or of the great benefit that will result, both to armies as a mass and to the individual soldier, from the change. The effective power of the regiment will be almost quadrupled, the comfort, the health, and the self-confidence and self-respect of the soldier will be much improved. Regiments that volunteer for the war should certainly not neglect the Zouave drill; and Col. ELLSWORTH might do the country most efficient service by giving instructions to drill-sergeants.

But it is to be feared that, with us at least, the reaction against the old precise drill will be soon excessive. The freedom of the new school suits our temperament and our habits—but for that very reason we should not abandon ourselves to it. We, of all peoples, are in need of discipline, of restraint. The discipline of the old school is admirable in its moral effects. No one who has not tried it, or observed it closely, can rightly estimate its value in keeping up in the soldier a constant sense of duty. The fixed attention required to go creditably through a company drill, according to the infantry tactics of our Army, is in itself a severe mental exercise, the value of which can hardly be overrated. The objection that the movements of such a drill cannot be gone through with upon the battle-field is not to the purpose. It is like that other objection, that because few men read HOMER in the original, or become astronomers and architects, therefore, a study of the classics and the mathematics need not be united in a thorough education. But, although a man, ten years after graduation, may not be able to construe a line or solve a problem without renewed study, if he has gone through the curriculum he has acquired an unmistakable something that no attrition with the world can ever rub out of him. He has mental discipline. So the thoroughly-trained soldier has moral as well as physical discipline. Without the latter he is ineffective, without the former he is not to be relied upon. The British soldier may be a stiff and formal creature; but the British army is the hardest in the world to demoralize. Let our Volunteers remember that discipline, of both kinds, makes the only difference between an army and a mob; and let them not neglect *Hardee* in the drill-room, while they harden their muscles and quicken their wits by emulating the Zouaves upon the parade-ground.

Neutrality.

In the confusion of these times, there is no such utter fallacy as the idea, which seems to have taken possession of Kentucky and Missouri, of the neutrality of States. There is no such thing, there can be no such thing, as the neutrality of a State in the struggle now going on in this country. There can be no such thing in theory, no such thing as a practical fact. The great issue of the times involves the existence of the Constitution which comprehends all the States—of the Union, which includes all the States. The duties and obligations, as between the people and the General Government, are the same in all the States alike, binding on the people of all the States. When Virginia attempts to subvert the Constitution or overturn the Union, she strikes at the rights of Kentucky and Missouri precisely the same as at those of New-York; and it is as much the duty of those States to aid in putting down the rebellion of Virginia, as it is of New-York. This theory of neutrality involves the idea of two rightfully existing powers struggling against each other, with which Kentucky and Missouri have nothing to do. Consider the fallacy of this. The General Government extends over all the territory of the country, embracing all the States, and while acting within its constitutional sphere, paramount to all the States. Allegiance is due to it from every citizen, and it is his duty to defend and uphold it in its unity always. Kentucky and Missouri are as much a part of this Government as are New-York and Pennsylvania. A portion of the territory embraced in the States rebels. Its population determines to dissolve all connection with the rest of the Union and set up as an independent nation. The *duty* of Government in regard to such rebellion no man will question. It may not have the *power* to overcome it, but its clear duty is to try. But who shall grapple with this rebellion? If New York says she will not, then New-York consents to dissolution, and practically sides with rebellion,—throws her moral power on the side of treason, while she refuses to employ her physical energies for its overthrow. What would be thus true of New-York is true of Kentucky and Missouri. If all the loyal States held to this fallacy of neutrality, secession would have nothing to do but to define its boundaries, take possession of all the Government property within them and organize its government. Treason would accomplish its aims, subvert the Constitution and dissolve the Union without the expenditure of a dollar or the mustering of a regiment.

It is impossible to remain neutral in this struggle as a practical fact. The sympathies of the people will be on the one side or the other, and their active aid will be rendered accordingly. The people of Missouri are for or against the dismemberment of this Republic. They are in favor of upholding the Constitution and maintaining the Union as it is, or they are for its dissolution. They are in favor of two Confederacies, the one based upon Slavery, and the other upon freedom, each going on in the accomplishment of its own destiny, or they are in favor of the institutions of the country as they have come down to us. These are the simple facts in regard to Kentucky and Missouri, and all this talk about neutrality is sheer nonsense.

But these States will not be permitted to be neutral. The march of events will tolerate no such position. The South will not suffer it and the North will not permit it. This life and death struggle will be in part at the West, and Kentucky and Missouri will be compelled to join the one side or the other, or they will be crushed between the two. This notion of neutrality then may as well be given up first as last by Kentucky and Missouri. We know that there are tens, aye, hundreds of thousands of loyal people in these States, whose hearts are true as steel, but there are mighty efforts to be made, vast sacrifices to be offered up for the preservation of the Union. Men are to suffer, to bleed and to die in its defence. An active, unscrupulous enemy is advancing to the overthrow of our institutions, and if the loyalty of Kentucky and Missouri, and their patriotism reach only to the extent of an armed neutrality, the nineteen millions now on the march may as well count them on the side of the enemy, and arrange their plans accordingly. Sacrifices enough have been made to propitiate the Border States. They have already cost the Government its right arm, and to be lulled by this pretence of neutrality, would be at once a folly and a crime. If the loyal men of Missouri or Kentucky want arms to defend themselves against domestic treason, or men to aid them in putting down domestic traitors, let them be furnished. This will thus render essential aid to the Government, and not exhibit the useless inertia and *quasi*-treason of neutrality.

PETTY TREASON.—The Board of Aldermen has had little time of late to attend to its favorite line of business. On Thursday, however, it so far recovered its ordinary temper as to consider what an admirable opportunity the concentration of the public mind upon the war afforded for little judicious speculations; and it proceeded to avail itself of the chance, by proposing to raise the salaries of some half-dozen officers connected with the Croton Water Department. This job, we presume, was intended to escape attention amid the din and clamor of martial preparations, an intention it gives us great pleasure to defeat. We beg to have the thing well understood. At the moment when our people are stretching every nerve to save the country; are cheerfully incurring a vast addition to the already intolerable burden of taxation for the outfit of troops and the supply of a Commissariat; and are depriving themselves of luxuries, and in many instances, even of comforts, in the promotion of the great national cause; these patriotic heroes of the Ring are devising new schemes of private enrichment, and still heavier additions to the public burdens for the benefit of their own creatures. The *morale* of the business is much the same as that of a convict to whom one of our Courts, the other day, awarded the longest legal term of imprisonment, for the aggravated crime of having robbed a sleeping soldier. It is stealing upon the secure hour of public calamity for purposes of plunder; and if the project be persisted in, the Common Council will find how dangerous it is to trifle with public patience at such moments of extraordinary excitement.

Black Warriors.

We learn from the New-Orleans *True Delta* that the Governor of Louisiana has authorized the organization of a *regiment of free negroes* in that State, for active service against the "mean, false, dastardly black Republicans of the North;" and that FELIX LABATUT, Esq., of New Orleans, an "old, esteemed and wealthy citizen," will probably be appointed Colonel of the African contingent. The Mobile *Register* also mentions that free negroes are volunteering in great numbers to fight for the South—that their services are to accepted, and that they enter with alacrity on the discharge of their duties.

A few days ago, also, the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* gave an account of the mustering into service at that place of a "dark regiment," to defend Virginia against her Northern enemies; it told also how Mr. WM. FENN (white man) presented said darkies with a "beautiful Confederate S ates flag" made for them by the ladies of the town, in recognition of their "generous offer to defend Virginia soil *and principles*;" and how CHARLES TINSLEY (black man) on accepting this token of the affection of Virginia's fair daughters, made an enthusiastic speech in which he said that "he hoped this flag might be the first to be planted by him on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe!"

It is a well known fact, also, that nearly all the siege works in Charleston harbor were constructed by negroes, and that they performed a very large part of the heavy work in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There is an odd rumor in Charleston also, that a certain tonsorial artist in that city, of eminent military and mathematical attainments, and also of the African persuasion—who has moreover had the honor, in times gone by, of shaving the *Mercury* man and other civic and military dignitaries o the Rattlesnake State—had more to do with the *planning* of the works originally raised against the Fort, than Gov. PICKENS would be willing at present to confess. In fact, the probability is, that without the black engineers and laborers that South Carolina impressed into her service, Major ANDERSON might have remained in Sumter till doomsday.

All these things—in conjunction, too, with the African subscriptions to JEFF. DAVIS' "most advantageous" fifteen million loan—are surely sufficient to demonstrate the delirious devotion to the revolutionary cause of the free darkies in the Southern cities, as well as of the fat slaves who loll in luxury on the plantations of Alabama, or linger over their *paté de fois gras*, or *Chateau Lafitte*, by the romantic swamps of the Savannah. It can't be doubted.

Now the black men hereabouts think it hard that they cannot be allowed to go at least half way to meet these New Orleans and Virginia revolutionary darkies, and teach them a few things which it seems they have not yet learned. Some of them have even proposed to JEFF. DAVIS that if he will rendezvous the whole of his black warriors somewhere on the coast of South Carolina, they will be delighted to meet them and him *there*, on any day he may name—he to general the black revolutionary cohorts, and FRED. HANNIBAL DOUGLASS to lead the enemy. Moreover, the blacks think that they might be of great use to the Government in certain service at those hot seasons of the year when it is death for white soldiers to fight or even to breathe in the deadly miasma of the Gulf coast. The most efficient troops in the French service at the present day are the Turcos, who are Africans, while England, also, has long kept black troops in the West Indies, and at other places, where the climate is injurious to white soldiers. The logic of all which reasoning is cogent enough, no doubt; but still it is likely that, for the present at least, the revolutionists must have the monopoly of the negro element in their army.

English Views of the War.

Among our intelligence by the *Great Eastern*, we give an article from the London *Times* upon the affairs of this country. It differs in no essential respect from the previous commentaries of the same journal upon American questions, which appear to be an insoluble puzzle for the Thunderer, and to abate much of the dogmatism it is apt to bring to all its editorial discussions. In the present case the reader will be at no loss to discern the entire failure to appreciate the motives which have at last put the united North in action, or the energy which must inevitably result from the impulse. The *Times* compares the military strength of the Contending sections by the assumption that skill and experience are on the side of the South, allied with sufficient means and men; while the North lacks the skill, and has no mentionable advantage in the other particulars. We, who know better, are aware that Northern troops had a larger share of instruction in the military school of the Mexican war than those of the South; while here we have also European volunteers, practiced and thoroughly disciplined at home in martial exercises, and numerous enough to hold their own alone against the largest force procurable at the rebel States. We also know better the value of the credit displayed in the subscription to the Southern loan. Not one-half of the amount, after all means of compulsion had been exhausted, was secured; and that which the pressure of terror actually extorted was paid, not in gold or silver, but in over-issues of bank paper, unsupported by a specie basis. Such pecuniary resources are of small worth

in a controversy such as the South has provoked; and in fact they could not keep an army of 20,000 men a-foot for a campaign of three months. Adding to this element of weakness the *facts*, that in the insurgent States food is almost exhausted, the commissariats of their army destitute, and that three millions of implacable and watchful enemies are at their firesides and shadowing their very threshholds, and we may appreciate how wide of the mark are the assumptions of the *Times* as to the likelihood of a long and doubtful struggle. All we require, indeed, is that the strength the people are prepared to exert shall be instantly and effectively employed. The prospect of a tedious war exists only in the chance that it may not be thus used and directed.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST.—The Administration has now an opportunity of striking a blow at the rebels, which to omit will go very far to destroy all confidence in its sincerity and energy. The *Great Eastern* is here, and we understand its officers have authority to arrange a charter with Government, looking to its immediate conversion into a transport ship. Let it be hired at once. It will be remembered that the Leviathan will comfortably accommodate an army of 10,000 men, with horses, artillery, and the most liberal stores for a long voyage. So furnished and dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel would almost supersede the presence of a squadron, save the few frigates engaged in the blockade of three or four principal ports; for passing with the utmost speed from point to point, it would render the Gulf too hot for privateers; and threatening now one sea-port, and now another, it would furnish ample occupation for a rebel army of fifty thousand men. It is needless to remind the reader of its numerous and ample boats, by which a landing could be readily effected anywhere,—or a hostile vessel taking shelter in shore, could be pursued and cut out. We trust the obvious economy of the warfare, the *Great Eastern* thus insures, will have such weight with the authorities as to cause its immediate charter and dispatch to Southern waters.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Second Voyage of the Great Ship.

Further English Impressions of Events in America.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

The steamship *Great Eastern*, Capt. THOMSON, from Milford Haven on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and anchored near the light-ship.

Owing to the state of the tide, she was obliged to remain outside over night, and will sail for the City this morning at 9 o'clock.

The voyage has been retarded by severe head winds and bad weather, which, while they delayed the vessel, demonstrated most satisfactorily her sea-going qualities.

The commercial news by this arrival is of much interest; the political intelligence of subordinate moment.

The steamship *Kangaroo* sailed from Liverpool on the 1st for New-York.

The news of the extraordinary and unanimous war movement of the Northern people had been received by the *America*, which left Boston on the 17th ult., and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., Lord MALMESBURY inquired what action the Government contemplated taking with regard to American affairs.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied that at the present moment the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict which had unhappily commenced, either diplomatically or otherwise. At the same time there was much reason to hope that the good sense of the American people might yet be influenced to avoid a conflict; and all probably joined in the hope that the integrity of the Union might be restored.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GREGORY's resolution in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up, and at the request of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, was postponed for two weeks.

The Southern Commissioners had reached England.

The English papers continue to discuss the American question, the entire London Press, with the exception of the *Times*, sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating an early triumph for the Government. Much disappointment was felt at the non reception of a letter from Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times'* special correspondent, descriptive of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

All homeward-bound American vessels had been insured at four guineas, covering the war risk.

Advices from Chili report the destruction of the City of Mendoza, with the loss of 8 000 lives and 350,000,000 francs' worth of property.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is asserted that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation in which he declares that, should the disturbances which have broken out at several points continue, the country will be placed in a state of siege."

The same paper asserts that Corfu is militarily occupied, and that the troops are encamped in the squares and streets.

The Paris *Temps* says: "We learn from a reliable source that Turkey has proposed that 1,000 French soldiers should be left at Beyrout until the reforms which have been decided upon by the European Commission have been completely carried out."

Rentes on the Paris Bourse closed at 68f. 15c., on the 30th, or 10c. higher than the day previous.

The Emperor of Morocco has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

The young men of Pavia honored GARIBALDI with an ovation while he was visiting a friend residing near Pavia.

In consequence of the refusal of the Congregation of Venetia to elect members for the Council of the Empire, the Governor is about to proceed to a public examination of the elections of some communes, and will afterwards deliver a certificate of election to every person elected.

The funeral of President PALVEZY took place at Pesth, on the 29th. Nearly all the inhabitants were present. No disturbance took place. All the houses were draped with black. National songs were sung by the students, and patriotic speeches were delivered.

The President of the Court of Aappeals at Modlin has declared all the prisoners which were made during the late events to be not guilty.

The state of things at Warsaw remains unchanged.

In Portugal, the elections to the Cortes have resulted in the election of sixty-four Ministerial and sixteen Opposition candidates.

The Royal Mail steamship *Tyne* had arrived at Lisbon, with the Brazil and River Platte mails. At Rio, on the 9th ult., exchange on London was quoted 26½. Coffee—good first, 6,200 to 6,400 reis. Shipments since last mail, 182,112 bags, of which 51,350 were for the Channel. Stock, 40,000 bags. Freights, 65s. to 70s.

The steamer *Dane*, with the mail from the Cape of Good Hope, had arrived at Plymouth. She left Table Bay on the 23d ult., St. Helena on the 1st, and Ascension on the 5th inst. The Cape Parliament was to meet on the 26th of April. The most important question for discussion was that of finance, on account of the expenditure advancing in excess of the revenue. The causes assigned for this were the increase in the Government expenses, the expenditure for the construction of roads, and the reduction in the sources of revenue. Various schemes had been proposed to meet the exigency.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GREAT SHIP.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, Off Sandy Hook, Saturday May 11

The departure of the *Great Eastern* from Milford Haven, for New-York, was fixed for the 1st inst. The announcement produced no excitement. The least powerful of steamers arriving from America was more of a topic. The notice of the sailing stood among other notices in the marine columns of the *Press*, without wonder on the part of the British public, while the line that told of the signaling of the smallest of the Atlantic fleet, agitated the soberest men of the City, and set engines moving toward extra editions. An action brought by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL against the Great Ship Company diverted some attention to the leviathan. He instituted his suit, as you are aware, just previous to the 1st of May. This embarrassed the owners, and gave anticipatory passengers extreme trouble, for the Court granted Mr. RUSSELL his claim—eighteen thousand pounds—and a little paper threatened to hold the *Great Eastern* to her moorings. The office of the Company was in acute financiering throes for days. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL was at several consultations. At the eleventh hour this amiable Engineer relented. We need not dwell upon the local trials of the big ship. History will spurn such tiresome details as the differences of Directors, the rigors of the law when invoked by cunning scientific men, and the paltry inconveniences of unpaid claims and undiviced dividends, and refuse all facts but those which form the grand picture of the greatest of ships, the creation of wonderful skill and genius.

So the departure was taken on the day fixed. The weather was pleasant, and the passengers, who went down to Milford in the express train, with some Directors and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, were in spirits. A steamer took them down to the leviathan, lolling in the jaws of the channel, and when quite near it, she stuck fast, as if really overwhelmed with inferiority; and by and by she regained her balance, and put all aboard. Steam was up in paddle and screw departments. The gun was fired, and moorings were shipped at 8½ P. M. The living freight of the ship consisted of officers and men and ninety passengers—sixty-one first-class, sixteen second, and thirteen third class. The command was as follows:

JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander. Thos. Wright, Chief Officer; Tomyns D. Brown, second officer; John McAllister, third officer; W. B. C. Jones, fourth officer; John G. Goulstone, Surgeon; Richard W. Curtis, Purser; Lawrence Archdeacon, Assistant Purser; John O. Hepworth, Junior Clerk; George Bennet and Henry Arthur, Midshipmen; James Rorison, Chief Engineer; six Engineers, paddle department; six engineers, screw department; 47 stewards, 43 petty officers, 88 seamen, 163 firemen, trimmers, &c.

This is not the complement of the *Great Eastern*. Her executive officers are reduced from ten to four, and the force of seamen is far below the right figure. The deficiency is accounted for by the untimely action of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and will be remedied before the next trip. The command was offered to Capt. THOMSON, when it was thrown up by Capt. CARNEGIE, for reasons, we may surmise, not unconnected with the suit referred to. The latter officer, who has served with distinction in the Royal Navy, (his last command was the frigate *Tribune*, in the Black Sea,) and held a place among the Lords of the Admiralty, and who has been one of the most active of the Great Eastern's Directors, came over with her unofficially. Capt THOMSON has long enjoyed a high reputation. He served for many years in the East Indian and other trades. In 1857 he joined the New-York and Glasgow Steam Shipping Company. He has also commanded for the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company, as many passengers by that popular line remember pleasantly.

A sail on a summer lake would be like the peaceful sailing over the Atlantic of the *Great Eastern* for the first four days. The great coquette, the sea, was in one of her most dangerous and delicious moods. She caressed her strong lord with the gentlest gales, blown from the lightest clouds. The waves were never up. Saluting ships that sparkled around the horizon, the vast ship moved grandly across the main with a glory of foam about her. It was the most pleasurable of pleasure trips. The hours glided into each other without noise of engines, or jar, or sickness. A slight tremor of the strong frame, the nervousness of unusual strength, alone exposed the substantiality of the ship, and defeated the idea of a trim phantom doomed to eternal space—a monster Flying Dutchman, under happier auspices. The congratulations of the passengers were frequent and sincere. There was a perpetual surprise of undiscovered qualms. The squeamishest were confident. The bilobs smoked cigars. Dancing was a serious proposition; and all the time, pleasantly floating, far above the spray's reach, with giant shadows wavering aloft upon the sky, and long reaches of smooth deck before the eye, and brilliant suites of saloons below, there was no taint of burning fat commingled with the odors of dishes from the kitchen; and the swell was a lullaby. It was wagered that the trip would be the quickest ever made across the Atlantic. In these four days the average run each day was 330 knots—the best run was 342 knots; the action of the machinery was perfect, for the ship was built to run *fourteen knots an hour*.

In these calm days the happy voyagers became acquainted with each other, and except that they spent the greater part of the time in exploring for each other in different parts of the ship, were in convivial high feather. Certainly, no ocean travelers were ever so free from the common inconveniences of the sea. Luxurious was the accommodation of the staterooms, and no guards protected the dishes of the daily feasts. The dining-saloon might have been that of any first-class hotel, and the grand saloon some favored haunt of Metropolitan beauty and fashion. The *Great Eastern* had been sent to sea with special guarantees against the weather.

But on the evening of the fourth day, being Sunday, the wind freshened. At 4 o'clock of Monday morning, there was a violent bluster of the elements. The sea was in its mad white caps. Feathers of foam whirled from it. From the southeast came the gale, and it grew with the growing day. All Monday, the 6th of May, the *Great Eastern* was driving against one of the sharpest gales of the boisterous season on the North Atlantic. The wind blew nearly a hurricane for quite eight hours. Caught by the tremendous stress from the east and south, the ship took to the trough of the sea. The crash of crockery and all movable things startled the timid. But the least important of an ocean swell would have gotten up the same excitement, since the *Great Eastern* went to sea determined not to roll, and without fastening her things. Broken plates were of less account than broken spars. In the tremendous roll of the ship (she never pitched) the inconvenience of her ponderous rigging became evident. Two gafts broke from their stays, and swung fearfully free, endangering the funnels; and when, after long and hard exertion, they were secured, a boatswain's mate bore testimony by a broken leg to the severity of the struggle. All through the hurricane, while the waters were hissing up her sides, half overturning her boats on their davits, and dashing spray far up into the yards, the leviathan was moving steadily at the rate of ten knots an hour. Twice or thrice the vessel was put off her course by a couple of points, to make fast the upper works. Then the real greatness of the *GreatEastern* appeared. With her head to the wind, she stood perfectly firm and composed. Her motion was again easy. There was no shock, no strain. The labor was with the sea, and it was in vain. The ship may never again encounter such a gale. If she ever does she will meet it on fairer terms. Her masts will not be incumbered with heavy and impracticable spars, difficult to move, but very dangerous in motion. Then the battle will be to her, easily. It was proved on Monday that to the utmost extent of human ability, she is made to bear and suffer, and be strong For close examination of all departments of the ship, when the weather had moderated, disclosed no single evidence, in plank or plate, that the fury of the waves and winds had been never so slightly felt. And there was no fault to find with the movement of her engines. That was perfect. The distance performed in this day of "weather," not including the miles traveled out of course, was 215 knots.

To this rough and yet satisfactory experience succeeded fine steaming, with abated wind. The sense of the company was taken, and praises of the big ship went round. A chill in the air bespoke the near neighborhood of ice; then, on the Banks, (where a "wild time," unshakespearean, generally grows.) a fog came up, through which the vessel moved at full speed, sounding her shrill whistle, and closing the day so spent with the best record of all the voyage—350 knots. On Thursday last soundings were taken and a fog fought; on Friday the weather was a beautiful welcome home, and the ship was steered for Sandy Hook, although the pilot was directed to meet her off Montauk Point. The last dinner was a fine event. Not only were the guards again removed from the dishes, and the viands left to their own equilibrium, but complimentary resolutions were passed by the passengers, *viva voce*, the big ship responded through the eloquence of Capt. THOMSON, and very good feeling prevailed. This morning found the Leviathan roaming along shore. The pilot boats were all chasing her far out at sea, and she actually reached Sandy Hook before she caught one of them. Her anchor was dropped about two miles outside the bar. The actual time of the voyage was nine days, thirteen hours and twenty minutes, and the last day's run was 344 knots. A small steamer came along-side and was chartered to convey passengers and baggage to the City, where we shall probably arrive with our baggage at 6 o'clock.

As the judgment of the consignees of the *Great Eastern*, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., shall decide, the ship will either go round Montauk and pass up the Sound to moorings, at Morrisania, or cross the bar at high tide early to morrow morning.

What the future disposition of the superb steamer will be, much depends upon the promptness of the Federal Government. Her arrival at this momentous crisis in American affairs, is not purely an accident of intercourse. As a transport ship she has no equal in the naval architecture of the world. Her ventilation is beneficent, her room is scarcely estimable, her hospital (at present under the charge of one of the most skilful of English surgeons, Dr. GOULSTONE) is a pattern of comfort and cleanliness, and her solidity of hulk insures her against attacks of sea or land. I cannot state authoritatively that the direction of the *Great Eastern* favors the chartering of the vessel for service of war, but I am able to affirm that suitable propositions from the Government *will be entertained*. These propositions, however, must be for *the purchase* of the ship. Capt. RUSSELL, a passenger, is a representative of the French Government, taken from his post in the *Marine Imperiale*, and expressly commissioned to examine the capacity of the *Great Eastern* for just such service. He has watched her movements closely during the voyage, and is prepared to report warmly in her favor, and it will not be the fault of this officer if his sagacious government does not reap the best benefits of the skill and energy lavished upon the big ship.

Capt. THOMAS may or may not open the ship to the public. Under ordinary circumstances she should prove vastly interesting as a study of elaborate and massive mechanism; but what excitement would not an inspection of her produce if it were known that her gigantic energy was to be exerted in behalf of the Stars and Stripes? H. N.

The American Struggle—The Parties to the Contest.

From the London Times, May 1.

Indignation at the attack on Fort Sumter seems to be the prevailing feeling throughout the Northern States Mankind will always be more moved by the sound of actual warfare than by the violation of rights or the abandonment of compacts. The Southern States may have torn the Constitution of the Union to pieces, but the patience of the North was not worn out until shot and shell had been poured into a Federal fortress, and a Federal officer had been led a prisoner through the rebellious City of Charleston. Now, however, there can be no doubt of the excitement all through the North. How long it may last, and whether it will survive a calm examination of the coming campaign, are other questions. For the present, there is an earnest desire in the Northern States to avenge the capture of Fort Sumter. The President's appeal has been responded to in every quarter. The feeling in New York City was so strong at the departure of the last steamer that the *Herald*, which has been throughout these troubles practically a Southern print, was forced to turn completely round and applaud the policy of the Government. The New England States and those of the West were also said to be zealous in the cause of the Union. Troops were being mustered in the leading towns and made ready to march for the defence of Washington, if not for the invasion of the Southern States. This outburst of loyalty may be attributed not a little to the restless character of the people. Year after year the military ardor of the Americans has been expended on militia field-days, on processions, Fourth of July demonstrations, and other proceedings equally showy and harmless. But something more has been demanded by the hot blood of the American youth. They leaped into the war with Mexico as if it were a relief from an intolerable tedium. It has required considerable judgment and forbearance to prevent a collision with Great Britain on several senseless disputes. Now, however, there is employment for every unquiet spirit. The Southerners have within a few hours come to be looked upon as enemies, against whom a crusade is meritorious. Even in New-York, which has been called with some justice a Southern city, where the productions of the South are dealt in more than in the Southern cities themselves, where the Slavetracers are said to congregate, and where the party of Mr. LINCOLN was small and weak a few months back, all traditions, all interests, all political feeling are now forgotten, and the whole community demands that justice should be done on the traitors of the South.

If wishes were weapons, if the trumpet blast of Northern defiance could throw down the walls of every Southern fort, then the campaign would, no doubt, be short enough. But this enthusiasm of the North only leads us to believe that a fierce and lasting struggle may possibly be begun. The States faithful to Mr. LINCOLN have now accepted the doctrine that secession is treason, and that the seceding States may legitimately be conquered and held by the victors. But the intelligence which reaches us from the South seems to show that the Confederate States are equally determined on maintaining their independence. The ardor of New-York, or even Boston, cannot be greater than that of New-Orleans. The Southerners, indeed, may be expected to be even more resolute than their opponents They know very well that there is now between them and the North a gulf which time and quiet may fill up, but which the shock of war will widen until it is impassable for ever. They know what the Northerners seem not sufficiently to consider—that the recapture of the Federal forts is nothing in itself, but merely symbolizes the subjection of the recusant States to the Government at Washington. One may well ask the Northerners what they intend to do when they have recaptured Fort Sumter, and what next, and next? The Southerners know full well that the Central Government cannot rest content with "retaining the Federal property," and that as long as they, the Secessionists, refuse to acknowledge President LINCOLN, acts of hostility must take place between the two sections, the Southern ports must be blockaded, and the Southern States subject to the inroads of Northern, and even of Abolitionist bands. Therefore, though we have not such detailed accounts from the Confederate States, yet from what we are able to publish to-day it is easy to see that the enthusiasm in the North was more than equaled by the zeal of the Southerners. Indeed, as is generally the case, the weaker party actually appears in greater strength than its opponents, since a knowledge of its inferiority leads to efforts and sacrifices which more than make up for its deficiencies. The Southerners show certainly no signs of wavering, and it will be cherishing a delusive hope to imagine that either through fear of the Federal arms, or from deference to the majority of their fellow-citizens, the Seceders will be inclined to compromise. We fear that, should the North determine to enforce obedience, we must be prepared for conflicts of the most serious kind. Southern news does not reach us very regularly, or speedily, or accurately, but the present telegraphic dispatches announce that Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation had been met by defiance as general as the enthusiasm of the North. Something like a levy in mass may be expected among the population of the South, who are easily made into soldiers, and who from the skill with the rifle must always be formidable antagonists. President DAVIS, who fought at the head of the Mississippi Volunteers in Mexico, will probably take the command. He was, we believe, originally educated for the army, though he subsequently abandoned the military calling for law and politics. The points at which attacks might be made by the Federal Government were being strongly reinforced, and the experience of recent warfare leads us to believe that a determined force behind military works will be dangerous enemies to a disembarking or advancing army. As to the financial position of the Confederacy, we learn that the whole loan of $15 000,000 has been taken at par in New-Orleans, where military ardor was very high. In fact, as far as can be judged from the somewhat scanty intelligence received, the Confederate States were preparing to defend themselves to the last, declaring that their right to secede from the Union is as clear as the right of the Thirteen Colonies to throw off allegiance to GEORGE III.; and more so, since the British Government only violated a traditional maxim respecting taxation, while the North, according to them, has violated a written Constitution by endeavoring to restrict the right of holding persons to labor throughout the entire Union.

But it is useless to speculate further on matters which will be made clear in a few days. The most momentous part of the present news is undoubtedly that which relates to the Border States. It is just possible that some of these will not immediately secede; but the secession of Virginia was expected to take place in a few days, and it is probable that already this grave act has been accomplished. Should this be the case, the others must eventually follow. Though there is a large non-slaveholding element both in Virginia and Kentucky, yet the owners form the most powerful class, and the passions of the multitude have been everywhere roused against President LINCOLN as an assailant of the rights of the South. Without giving implicit credit to all that is reported by telegraph, there is evidence enough to show that a large body of the people in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will take up arms in defence of the Confederate States. Gen. PILLOW had arrived at Montgomery to offer President DAVIS a division of Tennessee troops. *The martial excitement once begun will certainly spread, seize all minds, and at no distant date carry these States out of the Union.*

Had the Border States, however, even remained firm, it would have been a difficult task for Mr. LINCOLN to carry on such a war as he meditates. A march from the North through the States of Virginia and North Carolina to Charleston seems an enterprise beyond the powers of the Federal forces. The country would be almost that of an enemy, for the sympathies of the slaveowners would be everywhere with their Southern friends. It is difficult to conceive that this project has ever been entertained. We must believe that expeditions by sea are the means by which the President intends to bring the rebels to obedience. Now, operations of this kind are not only very difficult in the face of a strong and resolute enemy, but they take time in preparation. Whatever may be the result when the Federal Militia attempt to land at Charleston, or to repeat the British enterprise against New-Orleans, we must at least expect that transport and commissariat will occupy a month or two, and that, with the whole Southern population in arms, it will not be thought prudent to send small or ill equipped expeditions against the leading cities of the enemy. Although, certainly, numbers, wealth and a sufficient zeal are on the side of the Unionists yet the damages of an offensive war are so great that President LINCOLN may even now well hesitate to begin it.

Affairs in Poland.

The following letter from Warsaw of the 22d ult., gives an account of further collisions between the troops and people in various towns in Poland:

"The accounts we have received from Kiew announce that that is not the only town in which blood has been shed in consequence of collisions between the troops and the people. In the district of Tcherkash a sanguinary contest has taken place between the Poles and Ruthenes on one side, and the Russian soldiers on the other. In this conflict the Poles and Ruthenes united to put an end to the violence and oppressive conduct of the Russian troops. It is well known that the Ruthene population, both on this and on the other side of the Dnieper, heartily detest the Russians, by whom they have been conquered. They know nothing of Russia except the soldiers, whom they regard as the instruments of their oppression, and they call them contemptuously 'Muscovites.' The greater number of the wounded on the 8th of April have since died, in consequence of their having been completely neglected for two days after they had receive their wounds. Any of the wounded who survive are now confined in the fortress of Modlin. Even to this day the greater number of the wives and mothers who have lost husbands and sons are uncertain whether they are dead, wounded or imprisoned. Eye-witnesses of what occurred on the 8th assert that during the council being held at the castle, and previous to any order being issued to the troops, instructions were sent to the military hospitals to prepare beds for wounded men and to dig graves for the dead. The violence with which the soldiers rushed on the people is attributed to the annoyance they felt at being constantly kept under arms for several days in succession. It is added that brandy was distributed to the troops previous to their being ordered to charge. The regiments of Mourinz and Kestrowna particularly distinguished themselves by their cruelty. When they arrived within two yards of the people they fired by companies among them, and killed indiscriminately women, children, old men, and priests. The firing lasted for nearly three hours, and if there were but 200 persons killed, it must be attributed on the one hand to the fact that the soldiers were drunk and could not take steady aim and, on the other hand, to the fact that other soldiers more humane, tore the balls from the cartridges. The troops who took no part in the affair, and those who have arrived in Warsaw since, are loud in their reproaches against those who fired on unarmed people, and sanguinary collisions have taken place on the subject between the Hussars and the Cossacks."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for three days, including Wednesday, were 30 000 bales, including 11 000 to speculators and exporters. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report an advance of ⅛d. ℔ since Friday's market, the market closing quiet but steady, at 7⅜d. for Middling Orleans, and 7½d. for Middling Mobile.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being quiet with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co quote FLOUR very dull, and declined 6d. ℔ bbl. WHEAT is dull but steady. CORN very dull and freely offered at a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON steady and quiet. LARD dull. TALLOW easier but quotably unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly advanced, closing dull. SUGAR quiet and partially declined. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES quiet. WILDES' have withdrawn all their stock from the market on account of advices from Montreal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE quiet; prices are slightly easier, but not quotably changed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Wednesday noon at 91¾@91⅞ for both money and account. The Stock Exchange was closed on Wednesday afternoon.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent	80 @ 85	
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℔ cent........do.... 1875	85 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	34½ @ 33½	33⅛ 3 4d.
Do. do. all paid	64 @ 66	66
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	84 @ 83	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	84 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	10 @ 14	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	81 @ 83	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ c. con. bs, 1876	90 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	64 @ 66	65½
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔ c. '67	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859,	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ c., '82, assent.	75 @ 80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50 @ 55	
Do. shares, assented	21 @ 22	22¼ 5 1½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	96 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert.	82 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster.	82 @ 86	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	78 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

THE LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

From the Times' City Article, Tuesday Evening, April 30.

The course of Exchange at New-York on London, for bills at 60 days' sight, is 107¼ to 107¾, which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the Exchange is against England. But, after making allowance for loss of interest and charges of transport, the present rate gives no profit on the transmission of gold to the United States.

The English funds opened steadily this morning, but were rather flat at the close, although there was no actual alteration in quotations, the only bargains in Consols throughout the day being at 91¾@⅞ for money and account. There was considerable activity in the demand for loans, and the rate paid was 4 ℔ cent., being 1 ℔ cent higher than that of yesterday. Bank Stock closed at 232@234; Reduced and New Three Per Cents. 90@⅛; India Stock, 222@224; India Five Per Cents, 101⅝@⅞; Rupee Paper, 100½@94½; India Bonds, 17s.@12s. discount; and Exchequer bills, 5s.@2s. discount.

To morrow, the 1st of May, will be kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange, the transfer offices at the Bank being closed on account of the half-yearly balance at that establishment.

There has been an increased demand for money to-day, and the rate in the open market is about 4½ to ¾ ℔ cent. At the Bank the applications were moderate.

From Arizona.

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE NAVAJOES.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes on April 22:

"The Navajoes, notwithstanding the armistice entered into on the 25th of February last, are still indulging their rapacious and bloody instincts. It is only a few days since that, in the vicinity of Abequin, they killed and captured several persons, and drove off stock to no inconsiderable amount. The same week they made a descent upon another Mexican settlement, and murdered one man, and took two children prisoners. It is the impression of most persons here that the armistice on the part of the Indians was a mere ruse to enable them to plant, knowing that they could not well subsist upon the products of the chase alone, and that upon harvesting their crops, they will be more belligerent and thievish than ever. It is worse than folly to be forever temporizing with them. They must be made to know their masters, or we shall always be subject to their forays. If the Secretary of War will but intrust their management to our gallant little army, we may hope for peace.

Our neighbors, the Arizonians, have taken umbrage, and are now resolved to take Fort Floyd. Their preamble alleges that they are "unprotected *and without the means of support.*" Can it be that our paternal uncle has so far forgotten their temporal wants as to render such a desperate step necessary? It may be that they will not take Fort Floyd, inasmuch as it is garrisoned by 400 regulars, and the "unprotected" only muster 64 officers and privates, all told, according to a list furnished the editor of the Santa Fé *Gazette*.

Santa Fé is dull beyond comparison. Nothing doing—not even a cock-fight is seen upon the Plaza to enliven our worthy burghers.

The tide of emigration to the Rio San Juan still pours in unabated its resistless flow. We must soon have information upon which to base an opinion. That there is faith in those mines paying, is attested by the fact that some of our most cautious and calculating business men have forwarded there for sale large quantities of merchandise and provisions. Others have fitted out mining companies, and speak confidently of remunerative returns. On the disappearance of snow, the matter will be definitely determined. KIT CARSON, I understand, has gone there.

NEWSBOYS' CONCERT.—The Newsboys' Concert, postponed on account of the storm of the 6th inst., will take place on Monday evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

Acting-Surgeon, Gen. WOOD, thanks Miss DIX officially for the ability and energy which she has displayed, and suggests that the ladies exert themselves to their fullest extent, in preparing or supplying hospital shirts for the sick; also, articles of diet, which if necessary, can be preserved, as delicacies may be needed for individual cases.

Miss DIX's residence is No 505 Twelfth-st., between E. and F., Washington, D. C.

Amusements.

With the exception of the Winter Garden, where Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON keep large audiences in a constant state of jubilation, the theatres have not been especially cheerful during the past week. The usual business of the season has been brought to an abrupt end. People find more amusement in an "extra" than in the most popular place of amusement, and as that modest recreation, even at war prices, is more economical than a seat in the parquet, people have taken to it with unusual kindliness A drama, peculiarly suited to the times—"Jessie Brown"—was revived at Wallack's Theatre on Monday, but failed to awaken the old favor. It was played through the week, and withdrawn on Saturday. The caste was an acceptable one. All the principal members of Mr. WALLACK's old company were included in it, with the exception of Mr. BLAKE, who has retired from the establishment. His part was filled by Mr. PEARSON, a very useful actor. The heroine was impersonated by Miss MORANT; *Nena Sahib* by Mr. NORTON. We have no hesitation in saying that we prefer Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the original representatives of the same parts. Still, in the absence of these artists, it is but just to say that their substitutes were quite good, and had no previous impression existed, would, perhaps, have created a stronger effect. Mr. LESTER and Mrs. HOEY sustained their old parts, and made them as interesting as ever In the last act they are both especially good. And how admirable is that last act, with its innumerable touches of earnest human nature and pathos. BOURCICAULT, as a dramatist, was always artistic; his proclivities were to the generous side of a man's character; his aversion the delineation of its opposite. That peculiar kind of drama which boasts of its first and second villains never received a single contribution from his pen. The *Phantom* and *Nena Sahib* are the only characters of a sombre kind he has delineated, and they appear only as dark spots on pictures otherwise bright When the cotemporary drama receives a fair share of justice, the last act of "Jessie Brown" will certainly be remembered as one of the best contributions that has been made to it. Mr. WALLACK will open his new establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, during the early part of the Fall. The old theatre has been leased for a popular Music Hall, and is therefore out of the theatrical market.

At the Winter Garden, Mrs JOHN WOOD, assisted by Mr. JEFFERSON, continues to attract the most brilliant houses of the season, and this, too, with the repetition of the oldest of old pieces. The only novelty so far vouchsafed was the burlesque of "Hiawatha," enlivened with new songs, and made at least amusing by the acting of Mr. JEFFERSON as the hero and Mrs. JOHN WOOD as *Minnehaha*. An entire change of bill takes place to-morrow night, which has been set aside for the farewell benefit of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, prior to his departure for California. The burlesque of "Mazeppa" will be revived for the occasion, and Mr. JEFFERSON will perform once more his daring act of horsemanship. We trust that the house will be liberally patronized. In parting with Mr. JEFFERSON we lose one of the most polished low comedians now on the stage.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre the novelty is as heretofore – the burlesque of the "Seven Sisters."

Mr GEORGE CHRISTY has effected an arrangement with the proprietors of Irving Hall, and announces a series of Ethiopian entertainments at that establishment, commencing on Tuesday next. It will be strange, indeed, if GEORGE does not attract the fashionable people to his new up-town quarters.

A variety of new attractions have been added to BARNUM'S Museum, and the successful patriotic drama of "Anderson" is still on the bills.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL, at Niblo's Saloon, present several new items in their programme for to-morrow night. Their entertainments are always choice and pleasant.

Suspension of the Bank of Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, May 11.

There has recently been a change of officers in the Bank of Albany, and some difficulties discovered in the accounts, in consequence of which the Bank suspended business to-day, for the purpose of instituting a thorough investigation into its affairs.

ADAM VAN ALLEN is now acting as cashier.

The bills of the Bank are received as usual at par by all the other Banks in the city and are fully secured. The suspension, however, creates much excitement in town.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 11—P. M.

The Directors of the Bank of Albany to-day applied to the Court for the appointment of a Receiver, with a request that the appointment be postponed for a few days, to give time for further examination of the affairs of the Bank.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Dr. Brigs' Truss—WATER-PROOF—USED IN bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale.—New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, V. W. WICKS, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

DIED.

CORT—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 11 WILLIE ADAMS son of J. H. and Mary E. Cort aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 438 East Broadway, at 1½ P. M. this day, (Sunday,) without further notice.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday, May 10, JOHN H., son of James and Mary Murphy, aged 3 years, 11 months and 10 days

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) morning, May 12, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 392 Bowery.

HOOSE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 11, ISAAC HOOSE, aged 39 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 461 Hudson-st on Monday, May 13, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Cemetery for interment.

☞ Kinderhook and Troy papers please copy

DUNN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 11, CLARA V. DUNN, only child of Edwin and Henriette Dunn aged 5 years 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Allen st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., at 2 o'clock this day. (Sunday.) The remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 11 Mrs. ELIZABETH LEEDS BEACH, relict of Rev. Stephen Beach, formerly Rector of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn., in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of her sons, the Revs. Amos B. and Alfred B. Beach are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to East Haddam for interment.

GINOCHIO.—In this City, on Thursday evening May 9, JOHN B. GINOCHIO, an old soldier of the Army of Napoleon I., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St John's Chapel, Varick st., on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Joppa Lodge No. 201, Brooklyn Chapter No. 148, Brooklyn Council No. 4, Clinton Commandery No. 14, and the members of the ancient and accepted rites, and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

SINGER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 11, JAMES SINGER.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from his late residence, Park-av., corner of Cumberland-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEESE.—By the accidental discharge of a musket at Camp Cameron, Arlington Heights Washington, on Thursday, May 9, Mr. J. LAWRENCE KEESE, son of the late John Keese in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday) May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RIKER.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, May 11, JOHN L. RIKER, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 13 at 2½ o'clock from his late residence, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Washington Monument Union-square New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 275—MAY 11, 1861.

18, 58, 60, 30, 26, 39, 11, 38, 6, 51, 46, 75, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—MAY 11, 1861.

7, 65, 45, 15, 23, 37, 10, 54, 67, 51, 57, 62, 48.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c., to the Army.—Spingler Institute Building, Union-square, New-York, May 6, 1861.—Articles most needed to-day: Red and white flannel shirts sheets, pillow-slips, bed and pillow cases, and material for same. By order. V. MOTT, M. D., President.
JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary.
J. FREEMAN SILKE, Assistant Secretary.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

MILITARY.

HOME GUARD, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The inhabitants of the Eighteenth Ward who are over 45 years of age, and are desirous of forming a HOME GUARD in connection with that of Palace Garden, and in aid of the civil authorities, are requested to meet at Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock
J. M. EDMONDS, No. 71 Irving-place.
CHARLES TRACY, No. 81 East 17th-st.
F. FAWCETT, No. 22 West 17th-st.
And others.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (IRISH) Rifles, now in quarters in Broadway, near 95th-st., is rapidly filling up. Some aid is requisite to defray expenses until the number shall be completed and the regiment is mustered into service. Hon Chas. P. Daly, of the New-York Common Pleas, and Lewis B. Woodruff and James Moncrief, Justices of the New-York Superior, Court have consented to act as a Finance Committee to receive contributions and assist in completing the arrangements, &c.—New York, May 8th, 1861.

The undersigned committee urge upon the citizens of New-York the call suggested in the above notice, and request that contributions be forwarded to them at their respective residences, or to the Committee Rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., 2d story, where the committee will be in attendance daily from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. (Contributors will please make their checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.)
CHARLES P. DALY, No. 84 Clinton-place.
L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer, No. 10 West 29th-st.
JAMES MONCRIEF, No. 102 Amity-st.

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CHARLES P. DALY, No. 84 Clinton-place.
L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer, No. 10 West 29th-st.
JAMES MONCRIEF, No. 102 Amity-st.

RESERVE BATTALION SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMERICAN GUARD.—Battalion drill every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested Rolls of new Companies I and K are now open at armory of Company F, Centre Market. A fine opportunity is now presented for respectable young men to join this popular regiment, Applications received any evening this week. Also recruits received for the other companies in the regiment.
CHAS. H. PIERSON, Commandant.
J. W. JARBOE, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (INFANTRY) May 10, 1861.
ORDERS.—THE COMPANIES OF THIS REGIMENT will assemble at their respective head quarters at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, May 13, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States and to receive their uniforms and equipments, preparatory to going into camp. By order of
J. McLEOD MURPHY, Colonel.
W. L. CASSIN, Acting Adjutant.

A REGIMENT OF 3 YEARS' VOLUNTEERS, commanded by a Colonel of known military talent, (a graduate of West Point,) has room for one full company more Any Captain, having a company at his command, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing, immediately, Box No. 3,985 N. Y. Post-office, appointing an interview.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS.—GENTLEMEN desirous of being rapidly instructed in infantry drill, artillery drill, and field engineering, can apply to Mr. SIDDONS, care of Mr. D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway. Mr. Siddons has a large drill room and rifles at the service of his class.

ATTENTION, SQUAD! OFFICERS WILL FIND BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK, a great help in drilling. A liberal discount to companies. For Sale at all News Dêpots.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUM-MAJOR AND FIFE-major. Apply at Head-quarters Advance Guards, No. 564 Broadway, TO DAY, (Sunday,) between 11 and 2 o'clock.

VOLUNTEERS! ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND Popular Songs are in BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR For Sale at all News Dêpots.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON,

BOWERY,

ENGLISH MEDALION, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETS, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL At No. 99 Bowery.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Condition of the Country—The Movement of 1848 and Its End—Retrospective and Prospective Views.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, March 4, 1861.

At the present momentous period in American affairs, it is perhaps idle to expect, with a foreign date, to attract the eyes of many readers. Domestic politics must of necessity absorb all interest, and the ups and downs of foreign countries be content for the time to pass by unheeded.

And yet the history of other nations is not without its use. The experience of those who have themselves known the evils of despotism and disunion, who, beside being able to look back to centuries of oppression, are now at this present day but barely beginning to reap the reward of sacrifices and suffering, is not to be overlooked. Such a people, taught in the school of adversity, may have learned lessons which others, who have had no experience in their own day but in prosperity, may profit by. To go no further back in history than the last twelve years, what have not the Italians been called on to endure in consequence of the abortive attempt in 1848 of throwing off a tyrannical yoke and combining the different parts of the Peninsula in a stable union! What disappointments, what crushing of hopes and aspirations, what endless misery! Let Italians be told now, when their star, after years of darkness, is rising and culminating, and with the memory of the distant past fresh in their minds, that another nation, inheriting Union and Freedom, with a territory running from ocean to ocean, and embracing twenty-four degrees of latitude, with no Power near or far strong enough to dispute its right to control its own affairs, with no limit to its material prosperity, with proofs of an increase in its population and resources such as no other nation in all time can boast—let them be told that such a State, urged by no foreign pressure, and in the very climax of its well-being, separates, and its parts array themselves in a mutually hostile attitude, and they must attribute it to nothing short of madness.

At Turin, on the 26th of February, the last act necessary to the completion of the new Italian Kingdom was accomplished, and the Senate of the first Parliament passed a bill according to VICTOR EMANUEL, his heirs and successors, the title of King of Italy. From that day Italy ceases to be a "geographical expression," and to mean a nation of twenty-seven millions, united and strong, with free institutions, an efficient army and navy, and resources to increase them at will, and with a people tried by the ordeal of fire. A slight sketch of the steps that have led to this triumphant result may possibly not be uninteresting, nor, for reasons above alluded to, not altogether without profit.

It has been my fortune to see the two Italian revolutions, and to witness the effect of the first through the dark intervening period of crushed hopes and bitter regrets; to watch the first faint dawn of a new day, and see the germs of a new political life gradually unfolding, and slowly, but this time surely, advancing to a perfect organization. It is not an unusual thing to see an individual grow wise by experience, and avoid carefully the shoals on which he has once wrecked his fortunes; but how rare to see an entire people triumph through a wisdom acquired in the space of ten short years! A people, too, split into little States, whose rulers are banded against them, with no bond of union among themselves, with foes without and traitors within, and with every temptation held out to make them hug their chains.

This period, in Italy, has changed a nation of children into mature men. I saw them, in '47, fooled to the top of their bent by the so-called Reform Princes. I saw them in '48 in possession of their new toy, and using it in their childish delight in a way that but little sagacity was needed to foresee its speedy destruction. I saw them, drunk with the first draught of liberty, rushing madly to the slowly trickling fountain and demolishing its sacred temple. Perhaps both Princes and people were alike, for a time, mad. The weak Pope was flattered by the homage of all Italy, in consequence of reforms which he thought would cost him nothing; and LEOPOLD, of Tuscany, was doubtless not proof against the shouts and incense of a grateful people.

But reason came sooner to those in high places. The chance pistol shot of the boy, which fired the train and drove out the Austrian garrison from Milan, resounded throughout the Peninsula, and first announced to the Reform Princes their true position. CHARLES ALBERT at once accepted the conditions, and putting himself at the head of his army, declared war on Austria. At Florence Rome and Naples, the people demanded to be led in the same direction. It was idle to attempt to stem the torrent. The Grand Duke put the best face he could on the matter, assumed at least the *garb* of a soldier, and in a large cocked hat reviewed a few hundred volunteers, and hieing them on against the only bulwark of his throne. PIUS blessed those who afterwards cursed him, and even, at last, FERDINAND, of Naples, came out with a constitution!

The world was not all made of fools then. I remember the remark of a sagacious observer, that he should believe in Reform-Princes when he saw a viper go to a dentist. The many believed the Bourbon was putting on a new man when he was only casting his slough. I stood close to him in May of '48, in the arsenal of Naples, as, with a cigar in his mouth, he drove himself and brother in an open carriage, to see a large army of volunteers and troops of the line embark for the North. A poor widow threw herself before him, and with an eloquence that only a mother could command, prayed that he would give her back her only son, who had enrolled himself with the volunteers. The King heard her as he lighted his cigar by a lucifer match, and, with a knowing smile to his brother, that did not need the flames of the sulphur to distinguish it from that of an angel, nodded assent to the prayer, probably thinking—"More fool she! her son is safer at a distance."

This was the climax of the popular cause; and now began the lessons of wisdom. But a few days more, and the Neapolitan Chambers were dissolved, and the people shot down by the King's foreign myrmidons. The prisons overflowed with victims, and Baron POERIO, whom FERDINAND had called to help him through the crisis, was consigned to a dungeon, where he languished nearly ten years. The army was recalled, and the greater part heedless of Gen. PEPE'S remonstrances, obeyed. The King was strong enough to quell the revolution in his own dominions, as the ruins of Messina amply testified. In the Roman States and Tuscany, the people demanding more from their former idols than they were willing to grant, the Pope and Grand Duke at last showed their hands, and fled for protection to their ally of the Two Sicilies. The fatal Battle of Novaro terminated the hopes and the career of CHARLES ALBERT. Austrian troops occupied the Duchies and Legations, and the President of the French Republic (so called) hastened to forestall the Catholic Powers in tendering officious aid to the Pope, who needed no Cassandra to foretell his present situation, and accepted, with but ill grace, the gifts of the modern Ulysses.

Such was the end of the movement of 1848. It was a lesson that all learned by heart; and the political persecutions that followed, the executions, imprisonments, banishments and confiscations, engraved it the more deeply. So utterly annihilated was all hope, that few looked forward to the possibility of another attempt during their lifetime. But the sacred fire was not quenched. In a corner of the Peninsula it was preserved, though smoldering in the ashes. Piedmont had been wise enough, and strong enough, to keep the substance instead of dropping it for the shadow, as did all the other Italian States. CHARLES ALBERT retired to die in exile, leaving to his son the rich legacy of his experience. Liberty, guarded by constitutional forms, continued; and, under her ægis, the Kingdom of Sardinia began to recover from the war, recruit her strength, attend to the development of her resources, and prepare for whatever the future might have in store. She bided her time.

It came earlier than it was expected. The remarks addressed by the French Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador on the 1st day of 1859 made no greater stir than they had need to. All heard in them the first mutterings of the coming storm, and the wise read the covenant between NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia's long-headed Minister. Count CAVOUR knew well enough that, without the counterpoise of some foreign ally, it was idle for Italy to attempt again to kick against Austrian pricks. If the King were called on to sacrifice a small portion of his dominions, however great his attachment to the cradle of his race, it must be done. It was the seed-corn that would produce fruit a hundred-fold. Two leaves of the artichoke need not be grudged to the French *chef*, without whose aid the vegetable would never see VICTOR EMANUEL'S table.

As the rupture widened, and the chances of war between Sardinia and Austria became a certainty, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the other satraps of Austria, were called on to declare for the cause of the former. This they, naturally enough, refused. LEOPOLD II. had learned something, as well as his people, during ten years, and resolved to play the hypocrite no more, but to throw in his lot openly with Austria, and with her, sink or swim. I was in Florence during the quiet, bloodless, *gentlemanly* revolution, I may call it, that took place in April, '59. Things had been pointing so significantly in that direction that it was with but little surprise, on the morning of the 27th of that month, that I found hundreds of thousands of the citizens marching in procession, with tri-color flags and cockades, on the large square near the Fortress of San Giovanni. Toward noon I stood some time in front of the Pitti Palace, after the Marquis of Lajatico had presented to the Grand Duke the ultimatum of the Liberals, viz: his own abdication and his son's declaration of alliance with Piedmont. Everything was quiet, the crowd about the Palace orderly and decent, ladies and children forming a part of it; and it was evidently in the programme of the day, that not even a sign of pressure should appear in the neighborhood of the royal residence. The Grand Duke decided wisely, and retired with his family, toward evening, in the direction of Bologna.

I was in Florence when the news came of the victories of Magenta and Solferino, and the enthusiasm and gratitude to France were at their height. I was here, too, when the treaty of Villa Franca fell like a blight on the hearts of the patriots. All Italy was stunned by the blow. Had the electric current that flashed the intelligence through the land been launched from the right hand of Jove himself, the shock could not have been greater. The memories of '49 came thronging over those whose wounds of ten years previous had scarcely begun to close. It was severe practice—kill or cure—and the scales wavered long between the two. But from that moment may be said to date Italy's regeneration. No thanks to the Imperial practitioner, whom his parasites praise for having left her to work out her own salvation.

Shall an obscure individual be held by the law to his bond? shall the representative of a nation claiming to stand in the van of civilization, record a promise to millions, calling God to witness his vow, and the next day act as if he had not spoken? Shall such a deed be compared to Omnipotence itself, which chasteneth where it loveth? No thanks to NAPOLEON. Italy redeemed herself. What is got by labor, by fasting and vigils, by sacrifices and offerings, is well got. Those who pay the price know the value of the purchase. If Italy did not crystalize at once into form, but achieved her union by the slow and arduous process of successive welding, the union is all the more secure. We shall hear little of secession, and still less when the privileges and blessings that are the portion of a strong, independent Government shall have been forced on the minds of all. It is a new thing for an Italian to feel that he really is a part of a Government able to make itself respected, and to throw its shield over its citizens wherever they may be. It may take some time for this idea to ripen into a conviction; but then the effect on the national character will be great. Self-reliance, truth, national and private honor, will all grow when, commanding the respect of foreign nations, each citizen, feeling his responsibility as part of the body politic, shall learn to respect himself. It will be long before Italians forget their position when disunited, weak and oppressed. As long as the present generation lasts it may be safely predicted that nothing will be heard of disunion. What may be when the infant of to day numbers eighty years—what counsels may prevail when a new generation shall arise that knew not FRANCIS JOSEPH—cannot be known. It would seem impossible that the lessons now learned should ever be forgotten, but that we have before our eyes the example of a portion of an enlightened nation, will fully abandoning a Union which, but eighty years since, was perfected under auspices as adverse, and cemented by the blood of as many martyrs. X.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MEXICAN PAPERS.

Number five; containing the History of the Rise and Decline of Commercial Slavery in America, with reference to the Future of Mexico. By EDWARD E. DUNBAR. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

In his present number Mr. DUNBAR has brought to a close the first series of his dissertations upon the condition of Mexico, and its relation to the United States. Of the value of these contributions to our knowledge of a subject so ill understood, we have had occasion to speak in terms of hearty appreciation as the successive issues have appeared, reserving, however, our assent from many of the positions assumed by the writer, and in some instances dissenting entirely from the results of his reasoning. To the industry, curious research, and ingenuity which have produced this closing number, we can hardly accord an excess of praise. The future of the Mexican people, as connected with Slavery, and to be affected by the expansive tendencies of the new Southern Pro-Slavery Confederation, is the immediate topic, which the writer illustrates by an elaborate history of the rise, culmination, and decline of the system of involuntary labor among modern nations. The African Slave-trade is traced, back to its origin among the Portuguese, shortly after the discovery of the western coast of Africa; the introduction of African Slavery into the Spanish West Indies to replace the expiring race of aborigines; its extension to Mexico, the Spanish Main, and the Atlantic Coast of South America; its arrival in the English colony of Virginia and its subsequent adoption by the other English settlements, as they were gradually organized, are recorded with careful accuracy, and constitute so much of the history as embraces the rise of commercial Slavery. The culminating period Mr. DUNBAR discovers to have been reached about 1790, when France and England moved simultaneously toward the project of universal emancipation; the former taking one of those long and rapid revolutionary strides by which the reformers of that day were apt to leave veteran and effete institutions behind; the latter, persuaded by philanthropy in the first instance, but afterwards impelled by a commercial necessity, resulting from the policy of France. Mr. DUNBAR'S history of the Abolition movement, through the period of decadence, is no less curious and instructive than the previous chapter, bringing together, as it does, a mass of information previously inaccessible without a laborious exploration of libraries. His inquiries have led him to the belief that in 1790 there were 3,000,000 of Negro and 7,000 of Indian slaves in the Western Hemisphere; the entire free civilized population being at that time 4,000,000. In other words, that nearly two-thirds of the population were in bondage. In 1860, Mr. DUNBAR estimates the free civilized population at 65,000,000, while the slaves are calculated at 7,179,778; in other words, the servile population has declined so as to be no more than one tenth of the entire population. This numerical evidence of the decay of Slavery, Mr. DUNBAR strengthens by demonstrating the steady contraction of the limits occupied by the slave labor during the same period of seventy years; and by showing how nearly the Slave-trade, with its reinforcements of negroes, has ceased to exist. The conclusion is inevitable. And while there has been a general conviction, founded upon less minute investigation than Mr. DUNBAR'S, that Slavery is hastening to extinction at an always accelerated pace, the proof has never until now been absolutely circumstantial. Of the labor which has furnished this useful data we cannot be too sensible.

In passing from narrative to inference, however, we regret the necessity we are under of parting from Mr. DUNBAR. Against the whole of his reasoning we are obliged to protest. Carried away by the evidences that Slavery is on the decline, Mr. DUNBAR so far becomes a dogmatist as to place the movement beyond the control of human agency, and to vehemently assail all sects and parties whose aim is to expedite its end. He thus alludes to the Republican organization:

> "In view of these great and important facts, it became apparent that the Almighty was working out the abolition of Slavery in his own good time and manner, and somewhat too rapidly for the special designs of certain abolition fanatics and selfish politicians, whose life-long struggle for spoils and power was likely to end in grief, if political success should not be speedily attained. It became necessary, therefore, to forestall the Almighty. To this end a political Convention was held in the city of Pittsburgh, August, 1856, to organize a party whose object should be to act on the *defensive* against the South, to *resist* her *aggressions*, the *extension* of Slavery, to *prevent* the slaveholding interest from obtaining *permanent control of the Federal Government!*"

And subsequently:

> "Based upon such infidel notions as these—such an utter want of faith in the overruling power of Divine Providence and the progress of humanity—Abolition under the name of Republicanism, drew a large body of the most respectable and well-meaning people of the North into the belief that the freedom of their own soil, and the salvation of the Federal Government, depended on the success of the Republican Party in 1860. *Upon this unnatural, false issue, Abolition—livid Abolition—achieved success, and is now enthroned in Washington.*"

The obvious doctrine of these paragraphs is, that where a great religious or benevolent cause is such as to command the favor of the Almighty, all human agencies become superfluous and even impious, and should be withheld. It is sufficient, for example, to know that the diffusion of the Gospel or civilization must, under the arrangements of an overruling Providence, proceed indefinitely, and in defiance of all human opposition, for us to refuse our subscriptions to the Bible or Missionary Society. This is simply supernaturalism reduced to the absurd. It substitutes a dispensation of miracles for one of providential means and instruments; or for that necessary and inherent development recognized in the philosophy of COMTE. There is no direction which philanthropy can take, which this ridiculous dogma would not effectually bar and defeat; insomuch that Mr. DUNBAR'S ideal good man would be one utterly passive in the presence of events; a species of pious Turk, a Christian fatalist, whose merit would consist in moral inertness. Mr. DUNBAR is an indifferent logician; but had he the resources of the most skilled sophists, he might find it difficult to obtain any very considerable number of disciples for such teachings. It is the encouraging belief of those interested in human development, that evil is, in the aggregate, diminishing in the world; and that it must, in the order of Providence, continue to diminish; but that surely is no reason why the good, refusing to combat it further, should hasten to make a perpetual truce with it.

Starting from this initial error, we need not be surprised that the remainder of Mr. DUNBAR'S reasoning is a tissue of prejudice and error. For several years prior to the formation of the Republican party, it was a matter of historical and current knowledge, which no one thought of contradicting, that the advocates of Slavery had chosen new ground; had rested the merits of their social system upon a new foundation; and were busily soliciting mankind to believe that negro servitude, so far from being what the fathers declared it, a great, though possibly a necessary evil, was an institution of the ripest benevolence, big with blessings to every community where it existed or might be introduced; and that the mission of Christianity and patriotism was clearly to propagate it throughout the world. The task of realizing this new revelation was inaugurated in 1854-5 by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, in order to give Slavery a wider scope; by the institution of a system of terrorism at the national Capital for the expression of that free speech, against which it was palpable no such evangel could stand; and by an entirely fresh style of swaggering and defiant oratory introduced by the propagandists into the deliberations of Congress. Now, while all those who subsequently united with the Republican organization were perhaps as thoroughly convinced as Mr. DUNBAR himself, that Slavery must, sooner or later, disappear in the march of humanity, they also knew how surely and how long that march must be suspended, if the programme just sketched by the Pro Slavery leaders should be enacted without hindrance or resistance. All the resources of Government would be used to forward the plans of these dangerous men. Beneficial legislation and free discussion would alike be impossible at Washington. The opinions and sentiments of two-thirds of the American people would find no representation there. The territories would be barred down beneath iron slave codes which might not encourage the introduction of numerous slaves, but would certainly postpone the formation of those free communities, the admission of which into the Union would be the only possible future counterpoise of the Slaveholding power. These dangers furnished the more serious grounds of apprehension, because, to the policy thus indicated not only was the great majority of the South devoted, but also a powerful party at the North, flushed with repeated victories, and powerful in the monopoly of Federal patronage. Possibly, Mr. DUNBAR himself might have hesitated at that time to urge upon a Republican, convinced of these dangers, the wisdom of inaction, of a passive dependence upon Providence, and, in the assurance of an eventful triumph of right, of letting these reckless plotters consummate their worst designs. Events did not delay to justify the apprehensions in which the Republican Party took rise. Irrational as was the platform of the Slavery propaganda, it was triumphant. The Government passed into the hands, not of JAMES BUCHANAN, its nominal head, but into those of a secret Pro-Slavery cabal, whose history is written in the overthrow of the Government, in anarchy, in civil war; all of which were plotted and predetermined by these men, while wielding the energies of the Administration. Mr. DUNBAR is culpably ignorant of cotemporary events if he does not know that all that is now passing was prepared by those bad men at a time when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was only known as a local politician and lawyer, and was nowhere thought of as President; and he must be less than candid if he does not admit that had the Republican basis declared at Pittsburgh in February, 1856, been realized, in the election of Col. FREMONT, the country would have been saved from the calamities in which we are now, perhaps irretrievably, plunged. It is because the party which Mr. DUNBAR denounces as infidel and impious, failed to draw enough of the well-meaning people of the country to its support five years ago, that we stand among these lamentable ruins.

For the rest, we doubt not that time and maturer reflection will satisfy Mr. DUNBAR, not only of the entire fallacy of his political opinions, but of the censorious and, we believe, erroneous judgments of men and motives which deform his volume, and deprive it of all appearance of partiality. They would lose, in some degree, the appearance of personal vindictiveness, were they pertinent to his text and argument, which they are not.

MURDER IN PEMBROKE.—Mr. L. D. STEVENS, a well-known citizen of Pembroke, Genesee County, was brutally murdered near his residence, on Wednesday night last, by some person unknown. He was returning from Albany at the time, where he had been to sell a drove of cattle, and had with him between $7,000 to $8,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 257 bbls. Ashes, 17,499 bbls. Flour, 149,904 bushels Wheat, 14,589 bushels Corn, 336 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Barley, 19,843 bushels Oats, 4,090 bushels Malt, 3,996 pkgs. Provisions and 3,690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $5 68¾@ $5 75 for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots ℔ 100 lbs. Stocks in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 663 bbls., including 568 bbls. Pots and 95 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been quite limited; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 200 bags Rio at 13½c. @ 13¾c. ℔ lb. usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet but firm, including Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 800 bales here and 700 bales *in transitu*.

EARTHENWARE—Transactions have been rather limited, though the changes in prices have not been important. Stocks are decreasing gradually, as the current importations are even lighter than the sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy to-day, and the tendency of prices, especially of low grades, is downward, yet the demand is not active, either for home use or for export. The reported sales comprise 11,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@ $5 40, mainly at $5 25; superfine Western at $5 05 @$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@ $6 30, interior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55 a $5 65, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30 @ 6 30
Interior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70 @ 7 50

Southern is in limited demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,250 bbls., at $5 75 @$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl., sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Light sales of all kinds have been reported, including layer Raisins at $2@$2 05, and bunch do. at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request to-day, mainly for export, and prices of desirable lots have exhibited more firmness, although no quotable advance has taken place. Sales have been reported of 208,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 40@ $1 65; Amber Western, (Winter,) small lots, part at $1 32; Red Western poor to prime, $1 26@ $1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 25, Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 24; N. W. Club, at $1 19; Chicago Spring, very inferior to prime, at $1 12@$1 18, Red State $1 25@$1 27; and White Kentucky $1 75 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair supply and demand, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 5?c @59c. for new mixed Western; 58c.@60c., chiefly at 59c., for oldo do.; 66c. for Northern Yellow; 67c. for very good Yellow Western; 70c. for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 68c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels State, in lots, at 57c.@58c ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 32½c.@ 33½c.; Western, at 32c.@33c., and State at 33c. @34c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 450 bales North River at 65c.@ 75c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs. Supply increasing.

HIDES—The market continues very dull, with little or no demand, from either local or out-of-town buyers. Owing to the few sales being made, quotations are entirely nominal for dry Hides. During the early part of the week a moderate inquiry prevailed for Native Slaughters for export to Europe, but the unfavorable advices received per *Africa* checked the demand, and prices have since declined. The week's receipts have been confined to 9,196 Hides and the sales to 12,300 Hides including according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs. on private terms; 500 dry Buenos Ayres 21 lbs., for Canada; 300 dry Buenos Ayres 21 lbs., at 20½c., less 5 ℔ cent; 1,682 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 18c., less 4 ℔ cent; 1,400 dry Texas, 25 lbs., at 12½c., less 4 ℔ cent; 480 dry New Orleans, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,150 dry Western 23 lbs., at 11c.@12½c., less 4 ℔ cent; 3,000 Western and Country Slaughters, 70@80 lbs., at 6c.@6½c., cash for export; 630 Western and Country Slaughters, 60 lbs., at 5½c., cash for export; 1,200 City and Country Slaughters, 75 lbs., at 6c.@ 6½c., cash for export. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 434,400; same time last year 260,500; year before, 441,000, and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,500 East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in more demand, including new at 15c.@25c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been less freely offered, and have been in more request, chiefly at $1 25 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sales of sole, during the week, have been light, while the receipts, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, have amounted to 41,000 sides. The course of trade during the week Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "We have nothing new to report in the market for Hemlock Sole, the unsurpassed dullness ruling during the past month or two remaining unchanged. The numerous failures continuing to occur among Eastern dealers, have had a tendency to entirely check the demand from thence, while the high rate of exchange ruling deters Western buyers from sending on their orders, and many of them are allowing their paper, given for former purchases, to go to protest rather than pay the ruinous rates. A few small sales to our local manufacturers are retailers constitute the only business done. Considerable quantities continue to be sent to Europe on shipper's account. Rough Leather is in better demand and prices have advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ lb. Other descriptions remain dull." And Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER remark: "In the present deranged condition of business and finances, the only hope for improvement rests on the basis of a prospective demand for military purposes. The boot and shoe market remains inactive as heretofore. Southern and southwestern traders have mostly 'seceded' from their pecuniary obligations, and failures among Eastern jobbers are the order of the day."

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for, at 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been generally inactive at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls New-Orleans, at 30c., and small lots of Porto Rico at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $4 75, and is held at $5 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine rules quiet, at 75c.@80c. ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Tar. Resin is less active but is firm, including Common at $1 95@$2 ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for Mess, and $13 25 of Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7¾c.@8½c for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales, 1,200 tierces and barrels, at 9c.@10c; and 300 kegs at 10½c. ℔ lb. Beef unchanged. Sales 300 bbls, at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 11c.@14c. for Western, 13c. @17c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 4½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer are in some request, but at reduced prices; while Goat are partially neglected. We quote: DEER—San Juan, 36c.@38c.; Bolivar, 26c.@ 28c.; Sisal, 36c.@38c.; Vera Cruz 35c.@37c.; Cougres, 36c.@38c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona 26c.@27c; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 18c.@20c.; Florida, 18c.@20c., ℔ lb. GOAT—Tampico 35c.@36c.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@28c., ℔ lb; Curacoa, No. 1, 45c.@54c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 25c.@30c.; Madras, 22c.@26c.; West Indies, 20c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 25c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c., each, 6 mos. Sales, during the week, 5,000 lbs. Para Deer, on private terms, and 2,000 Central American do., at about 40c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,600 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 4½c.@ 5¾c.; 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.; and 439 hhds. Melado on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The principal transactions, this week, have been in Kentucky, of which 270 hhds. have been sold in lots, chiefly within a range of from 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at 15¾c.@16c., chiefly at 16c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8d.@ 8½d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@ 10d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@ 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a barque, 565 tons, to Fleetwood, Eng., Corn, 9½d.; a Bremen barque, 429 tons, to Hambourg, 450 hhds Sugar and Melado, 27s. 6d., and 100 tons Logwood, 30s.; a ship, 524 tons, to Havre, Wheat 10c., in shipper's bags, Oats 13c., in Bulk, Alcohol 3c., and Pipe Staves $30; a schooner, 248 tons, to Cadiz, hence to Rio Grande and back to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, or to Queenstown for orders, $5,000; a brig 200 tons, from Bangor to Madeira and back to New-York or Boston, $3,000; a schooner, 185 tons to Porto Rico and back, $600 ℔ month; a brig, 173 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to South side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 42c.; a Br. brig, 160 tons, to Antigua, 50c. ℔ bbl.; a bark, 385 tons, to Valparaiso and Guayaquil, a ship, 421 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves, a Sic. brig, 210 tons to Genoa, a brig, 196 tons, a schooner, 304 tons to Marseilles, and a brig, 200 tons, to South side Cuba and back, on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning, *The War Spirit*. Subject for the evening *Christ's Promise of Rest*. N. B.—The services of this Society will go on regularly as at other Churches, but hereafter they will not be advertised.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st. and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes, &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON.

TAPESTRY, AND VELVET CARPETINGS, LATEST SPRING PATTERNS.

ALSO,

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY and STAIR-CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c.

RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, NOS. 461, 463, 465 AND 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, READY-MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

This department is under the direction of LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE, and orders for Garments of every description will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES VERY MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Are now offering BARGAINS IN

PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES.....at 18¾c. per yard.
BAREGE ANGLAIS BROCHE........at 18¾c. per yard
BAREGE ROBES.........................at $3.

ALSO,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

And at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st., And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS. A FINE ASSORTMENT Of Entirely NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES, Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 468 Broadway, Nos 255 to 261 Grand st Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS—BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, Of every kind.

RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 353 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will offer AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, 13th,

100 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, at 7c per yard.
300 pieces 4-4 French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½c. to 25c. per yard.
260 pieces Printed De Laines 12½c. per yard.
150 pieces Check French Crape, 25c per yard
500 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼c. to 10c. per yard
375 pieces Barege Anglais, from 10c per yard.
400 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 5?c per yard.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES, From $1 50 to $6 per Robe, Actually worth from $6 to $15.
1,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½c. per yard.
5,000 yards Printed French Lawns, at 12½c. per yard
10,000 yards American and English Lawns, fast colors, 9c per yard

1,000 BAREGE ROBES, AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL COST.

500 GRENADINE ROBES, From $12 to $20 per Robe, Worth from $30 to $50.

150 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS, At 50c worth 75c

750 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at HALF-PRICE

AT NO. 353 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT RETAIL FOR CASH, AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE ON COST.

On MONDAY, May 13 WE WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, the ENTIRE BALANCE of our WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Including a great variety of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Not before offered at Retail.

Comprising a choice and varied assortment of SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIE LAWNS, MOURNING GOODS, CALICOES, DE LAINES, POPLINS, CHALLIES, and OTHER DRESS GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, CAMEL'S HAIR and OTHER SHAWLS, &c. &c.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

PARIS MANTILLAS. GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY, NO. 691 BROADWAY, On MONDAY next, 13th inst.,

On which occasion the ladies of New-York will have an opportunity of inspecting the most comprehensive and elegant display of imported novelties in ladies' outer garments ever offered in this City. The entire collection (owing to the pressure of the times) must be disposed of, without reserve, at the bare cost of importation.

Superb Circulars in Lyons Taffetas.
Superb Circulars, in Guipure Ornaments.
Superb Sacques, Basques and Mantelets.
Boulevard Wrappers, in endless variety of styles.
"Aqua Scutum" Cloaks, warranted water-proof.
Cambric Pusher, and Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Pointe Circulars and Shawls, in profusion.
Ladies' traveling suits, children's and misses' garments, &c., &c., &c.

UNION MANTILLA COMPANY, No 691 BROADWAY.

WM. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, April 13

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. Will this day open in RETAIL DEPARTMENT, ONE HUNDRED PIECES THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. Comprising a choice lot of patterns.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS. We offer at retail our entire stock of CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c., At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.

F. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

J. A. BLUXOME, No. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST., (Opposite Madison Park,) Will open on MONDAY, the 13th inst., new lots of EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FROM AUCTION.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS and SMALL WARE.

N. B.—100 lots Flouncing Lace, and Black Lace Shawls and Mantillas, from auction, will be opened this week.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. R. ROBERTS, No 351 Bowery.

N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

CARPETING.—JUST RECEIVED 800 PIECES English Brussels Tapestry Carpets for sale at retail for cash, at 75 cts. a yard. J. W. DIMICK, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the pills by mail and oblige, Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, SIR: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.* Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.* Direct, D. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it me. One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully, yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar st., New York.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.* Truly yours, WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, SIR: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va. They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn. If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill. We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va. We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La. Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat. The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I. The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I. Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass. Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio. Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." *As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families*, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Office of Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, May 2d, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

State of New York, Bank Department, Albany, Monday, May 6, 1861.
THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, NIagara County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,558	5	1862,	$5,000
8,861	5	1863,	10,000
1648@1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
3@6, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
213	6	1862,	2,000
1867	6	*1865,	3,600
1581	6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

3461 and 3929@3933 incl'e $1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
2437, 3731, and 4085@4088 in , $1,000 ea.	5	1865,	6,000
4000@4404, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1400@1415 $1,000 each	5	1871,	7,000
286	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. B. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company's Office, Milwaukee, April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 16 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
Navy Department, April 26, 1861.
To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
Sir: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

Office of the Excise Commissioners, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 20 Duane-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.
Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

Custom-House, New-York, Collector's Office, May 7, 1861.
SIR—OWING TO THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVal of the United States Public Store from Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st. to Broadway, notice is hereby given that all examined packages remaining in the Appraisers' stores, No. 12 Broad-st. on and after the 13th inst., will be transferred to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, at the owner's expense. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.
To Merchants and others.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13, from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of Ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will most meet the wants of Regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily at the above-stated hours), or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.
Mrs. M. O. ROBERTS, No. 169 5th-av.
Mrs. C. K. DEUEL, No. 4 Bond-st.
Mrs. SKIDMORE, No. 69 Clinton-place.
Mrs. KLEMM, No. 38 East 29th-st.
Mrs. JOHN HARPER, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. TINSTON, No. 54 East 24th-st.
Mrs. SAM'L SMITH, No. 10 Madison-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECond story, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsiring pleasant rooms in a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. B., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address C., Box No. 41 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House, No. 268 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house in sight of Broadway, between 4th and 14th sts., would be pleased to take a gentleman and wife to board. Address K. B., Box 2,981 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SEcond story front rooms, or the whole floor to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 31 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 165 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house No. 51 Sands-st., high and healthy location; six minutes to Fulton ferry; a large, pleasant room, with closets; will fully accommodate two or three gentlemen; an excellent table, bath-room, &c.; terms moderate; family small and select; no children. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries will let, with board, two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. R., Box No. 776 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 13 Poplar-st.; location good, and near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping, can find very convenience at the above establishment.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK parlor and extension room, suitable for a doctor or dentist, and also a few rooms on second and third floors, to rent with board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union square; can have free use of a nice 7-octave piano; terms moderate. Apply at house.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table served in good style. Also, rooms single or en suite for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av., third door above Brevoort House.

GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; the entire second and third floors of the above first-class house, suitable for families and single gentlemen of respectability; location pleasant and desirable for parties desiring to remain in the City during the summer season.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two or more very fine rooms to gentlemen with or without board; rooms would be let together or separately. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsires board in a private family occupying a first class house, with all the modern improvements; location on Murray Hill or between 34th and 60th sts., near 5th and 6th avs. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 147 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, in a first-class family to single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE—NEAR BROADway, two or three pleasant and well-furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately; suitable for a family or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH HOT AND COLD water, with full or partial board, in a private family. Cars and stages pass the door. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 11 Abingdon-square, 8th-av. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A SMALL FAMily, a room and bedroom, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at No. 90 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Address M., Box 102 Times Office.

NO. 38 BEACH ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK)—TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDsomely furnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; also, two single rooms; location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location, West 24th st., near the Fifth avenue Hotel. Address T. C. D., No. 1,107 Broadway.

NO. 188 EAST 10TH-ST.—VERY PLEASANT and central location. Eligible and elegantly furnished rooms, with first class board, for families. Day board for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND SINgle gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No. 37 West 18th-st., in a very desirable location, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also a furnished parlor. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms on second and third floors, with a fine view of the bay. Apply at 22 and 24 Essex st., near Hudson.

ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET TO A GENtleman and lady, or single gentleman, with or without meals, at No. 43 Charlton-st., near Varick.

HOBOKEN.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room with breakfast and tea, at No. 15 Hudson Terrace.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a first-class house, No. 32 Bond-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN—In 34th st., near 5th av.; first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 134 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
Northampton, May 1, 1861.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its climate, scenery, foliage, broad avenues, and its unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful Summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas,) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class quiet hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2, N. R., at 8, 11½, 3½ and 5½; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address, Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort, within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FLAGS.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—26 BY 42 feet, for sale low, at GERAW & CO.'S sail loft Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the above to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT, President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP, President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport, April 24, 1861.

Head-quarters, State of New-York, Quartermaster-General's Department, Albany, May 9, 1861.
BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF State Officers named in the act entitled An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence, passed April 16, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th day of May instant, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Army clothing, to wit:
15,000 Blue woolen jackets.
15,000 Pairs Army cloth pantaloons.
15,000 All woolen Army over coats.
30,000 Pairs woolen socks.
30,000 Woolen shirts.
30,000 Pairs woolen drawers.
15,000 Pairs shoes.
15,000 Caps.
15,000 Blankets.
According to samples in this office, for the Volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia.
To be delivered at New-York, Albany and Elmira as may be hereafter ordered weekly, in quantities proportionate to the whole amount of the several contracts, in four (4) weeks, commencing on the 27th day of May instant.
Bids will be received for part or all of any of the articles enumerated.
The Board reserves to itself the right to reject such bids or any of them of they shall deem it advisable.
The bids will state the price at which each of the abovementioned articles will be furnished.
Each bidder or bidders must be able to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his or their contract.
(Signed) CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air, heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKEAN, JOHN M. REED, DAVID S. JACKSON, JR., Committee.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, No. 68 South st., New-York, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

MILK.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York, for a daily supply of from 1,000 to 6,000 quarts of rich, pure milk, from Shrewsbury, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. The Woodland Park House is now open for the reception of permanent guests. This splendid mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge, bathing, boating and fishing; excellent stabling. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or one family of five or six persons, can obtain rooms and entertainment in a private family, occupying a spacious and pleasantly situated house, convenient to the pleasantest station between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvel. The table will be invariably good. The price for adults $7 a week—servant and children less. To persons who desire a very pleasant suburban residence for Summer and early Autumn, this advertisement is addressed. For reference which will be given without interview, address E. S. R., Box No. 1,702 Post-office for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and his wife wish to obtain good, plain board at a farm house, where but few or no other boarders are taken; location to be healthy and in the immediate vicinity of the City, and accessible by railroad or boat. Address, giving full particulars and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depot, where several gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT THE house of the subscriber; the house is roomy and pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address or apply to BENJ. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I., or to DANL. H. CARPENTER, No. 189 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—Persons desiring pleasant rooms, with board, in a desirable neighborhood, a few minutes' walk from the depot, can be accommodated for the year or Summer. For particulars address E. D., Orange Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; distance, ¾ hour from New-York, with constant communication. Good board and moderate terms. Address E. B. S., Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

YONKERS.—FOUR OR FIVE SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board in Yonkers, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and depot. Address Box No. 7 Yonkers Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James' slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALIDA PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 29,—landing at the usual landings.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon, from the foot of Jay st., at 3½ o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR ABOUT THREE months, a comfortably furnished cottage with about an acre of ground, in a very healthy location, not more than one hour's ride or sail from the City. A fair price will be paid for the right place. Address B. C. P., Box No. 144 Times Office.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

UNION.—A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF BERNE, Switzerland, who came to this country with her brother, now dead, desires the acquaintance of a Union man of respectability and worth, with a view to union. Address UNION, Middletown, Conn.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ABRIGH, No. 182 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNEGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin $130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Jas. Maury, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 44, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expense at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to WM. H. WICKHAM, At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Howland & Aspinwall, Agents.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.
The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre, via St. Johns and Galway, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not wanted for the voyage may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Below."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, May 25.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, June 1.
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
Second Cabin to London, $80 | Steerage to London 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER OF MAY 14.—HAVRE VIA GALWAY.—The steamer ADRIATIC, J. Walker, Commander, will positively sail for Havre via Galway, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, to Havre $110
Third Cabin, to Havre 30
For passage apply at the office of the Company on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.
SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!
THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.
On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861 the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,
Without change of cars to Pittsburgh and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati.
Leaving New-York at 7:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted) from foot of Courtlandt-st.
WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.
This train runs through Easton, Allentown and Reading to Harrisburgh and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M. fast express train from 26th st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's new depot at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York.
At 9:30 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Trains for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Passengers leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12.15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 1 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:35 and 8:45 A. M. and 4:35 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 6:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAINED SADDLE horses, saddles, bridles, wagons, harness, &c., being the entire stock of W. H. Disbrow's Riding School. PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Riding School, northeast corner of 5th av. and 39th-st., the entire stock of Wm. H. Disbrow's Riding School, consisting of some 25 horses, well trained under the supervision of Mr. Disbrow; also, saddles, bridles, &c., of the most approved patterns and manufacture. The above sale offers to those desirous of purchasing well-trained horses an opportunity to supply themselves seldom met with.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving poneys in the country, one a cream-colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast. For further particulars, inquire at No. 50 Warren st., up stairs.

BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY STYLE, such as Grocer's, Baker's, Milk, Plumbers' and Express. Here you can get a good article without delay. Every article got here warranted to be as represented. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, No. 51 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th av.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLION FOR SALE—Nearly 16 hands high, and weighs eleven hundred; dark chestnut, nearly black, eight years old, sound and kind, very handsome and well trained; a good foal getter; broken to harness and to saddle. Apply at Tattersall's, corner of 6th-av. and 39th st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Designed especially for young misses in want of home supervision and care, and of instruction in the essential branches of education. Address Miss JANE INGERSOLL, care of Edward Ingersoll, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 66 East 28th st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French (which she speaks) and the various branches of English. No objection to the West. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of music in a school or family; would also be willing to teach beginners in French. Satisfactory references given. Address M. J. K., Box No. 39 East Hampton, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF REfinement, a competent teacher of the English, French, and German languages, and the rudiments of music, would like to be employed a few hours every day as visiting governess; first-rate City references given. Address E. M., Station G, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as governess or companion in a private family in the City or country; she teaches the English branches, music and drawing; will be found affable and obliging; satisfactory references exchanged. Call or address TEACHER, at No. 40 Bond-st.

TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE GRADuate, a situation as teacher during the Summer months, in the country; or a situation as amanuensis or copyist. Address, with particulars, PHILOMELA, Station G, New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to find a situation in a school or family. Unexceptional references given. Address M. E., Williamsburgh Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, honest, sober and industrious, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairy-maid; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, by a respectable, healthy woman, a babe to wet nurse, at her own house, who has lost her own child, a day old. References given and required. Apply at No. 39 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived for years. Can be seen at No. 246 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER OR CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation to attend bar or grocery-store, can lend his employer some security, if required. Call, or address D. F., No. 92 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for an excellent servant, (colored,) who has been in his employ over eight years; would recommend him very highly as coachman in a private family, or to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; City or country. A letter addressed to G., Box No. 197 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had will meet with attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; can be recommended by some of the most respectable families in New-York with whom he has lived for years. Apply for three days at No. 305 4th av., near 23d-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a single man; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; can cradle, mow, milk and make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a so understands farming and the care of stock; has no incumbrance whatever; has lived for the last twenty years in this country. Address a line to J. E., Box No. 200 Times Office, which will meet with prompt attention for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business and has good City references to that effect. Call at, or address H. J., No. 75 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter or footman in a private family. Call, or address O. F., No. 92 Broome-st.

AS NIGHT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable man, a situation as night private watchman; can give references in regard to character and habits. Address P. C. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN DEsires a situation in a broker's, merchant's or shipping office, or as clerk in a store; can correspond and converse in the German and French languages; first-class references given as to character and respectability. Address at his residence, for one week, W. P. W., No. 861 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

MECHANICS WANTED.
First class masons and laborers, also, bricklayers, can get steady employment, during the coming season, on the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Canada, twenty-four hours from New-York, via Ogdensburgh.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout children, to take charge of a furnished house in Brooklyn (rent free) during the coming Summer months, June to October. Address, with reference, A. L., Box No. 2,442 New-York Post-office.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS house on Broadway, an experienced cutter. Address, with references, O. D., Box No. 174 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

A GERMAN PIANO TEACHER, TEN years in the City, whose terms always have been $25, has reduced them to $12 per quarter, to suit the times, and wishes for a few more scholars. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. F. T., Union Square post office.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES A SITUAtion in a Catholic or Episcopal Church choir, either in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. Reads at sight in English, Latin or German. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 102 Times Office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second hand pianos in carved or plain cases for sale or rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style at bargains. A. M. SANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

AS ORGANIST.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DEsires a situation as organist in a Protestant church, in either New-York or Brooklyn. Compensation no object if a good instrument. Address, stating particulars, E. E., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circulars explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO MACHINISTS.—PARTIES HAVING THE necessary machinery can obtain contracts for the manufacturing of revolvers, or of their different parts. Apply immediately to E. R. BENNET & CO., No. 182 Greenwich st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
ANDERSON;
Or, the
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
This brilliant and patriotic drama has been received the past week with the most enthusiastic applause. Cheer upon cheer has greeted the representatives of the various characters, and the enthusiasm with which the
GLORIOUS
STARS AND STRIPES
Are greeted would strike terror to the heart of every traitor, and convince him that
THE UNION MUST AND WILL BE PRESERVED.
This drama will be followed, at each representation, by the
GLORIOUS FARCE, DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
Besides these, may be seen at all hours, day and evening,
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER,
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER,
WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS,
THE GREAT GRIZZLY MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY,
MISS C. REED, THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN,
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 Curiosities, &c.
Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION TABLEAUX.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1861,
THE
ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
on which occasion an attractive bill will be presented, together with
NEW MUSIC, OPERATIC SELECTIONS,
AND THE
CELEBRATED UNION OVERTURE.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S
CHAMBER CONCERTS,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
Commence on MONDAY NEXT, May 13.
Madame BISHOP will be assisted by other artistes of celebrity.
Pianist and Musical Director .... Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concerts begin at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 104 Walker-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brown stone house, No. 63 2d place, Brooklyn, handsomely finished throughout with all the modern improvements, water, gas, baths, chandeliers, &c. Inquire of GEO. R. COLE, No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 61; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of F. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

VERY NEAT SMALL THREE STORY House, modern improvements, colored glass doors, replete with closets and numerous conveniences, baths, &c., having been built by a family for their own use, will be let cheap. Apply at No. 329 Broome-st., third house east of Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 33 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 262 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT STONE FRONT houses Nos. 147 and 149 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st.; to a respectable family they would be let for one year at a nominal price. Inquire in the basement of No. 143.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $600. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE house No. 116 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has four stories, with three rooms deep, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at Room No. 7 2d-story, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience; gas fixtures, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS, AT low rents, with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 19th-st., near 9th-av., containing all modern improvements; board of occupants as an equivalent for rent. Direct to H. K., Box No. 1,983 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar,) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E. SWAN, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the Summer or the year, on high ground, with shade and fruit trees, large garden, barn, carriage-house, stabling for four horses two or more acres of ground; ice-house filled with ice; house large; contains 14 rooms, all complete and in good order; situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, near churches and schools, ten minutes' walk from depot. Terms moderate. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot, in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful Gothic cottage and five lots of ground, at Fairmount, Westchester County; 30 minutes' ride from 27th st. depot, Harlem Railroad; house and grounds in perfect order; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes' walk from depot by plank walk. WILLIAM C. GODDARD, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land fifty fruit trees, stable and out houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT.—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

George Cook, Auctioneer.—Store No. 141 Broadway.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 128 Waverly-place on MONDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, GEO. COOK will sell as above all the furniture in the house, which is in fine order, consisting of one handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, black walnut suite in green reps, rosewood etagere mirrors, wardrobes, bookcase, rosewood bedstead, washstand, common mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, lace and damask curtains, table cutlery and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also an elegant rosewood piano forte in fine order.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers, No. 1 North William st., corner of Frankfort.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large quantity of hats and caps, umbrellas, &c., &c., comprising men's silk, beaver, and cassimere hats; large lot of men's and boys' caps, in every variety; misses' and children's trimmed straw and plush hats; large quantity of felt hats, Leghorn hats, straw hats, fur caps, umbrellas, &c., &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 23 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 100 rods from the depot, on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF NEW-JERSEY'S BEST farms. Apply at office Belleville Wire Works, No. 103 John-st.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

work. He did not ask for a remission of the duty, but simply to obtain time for the payment of it. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Congress then went into secret session.

The following was passed in secret session and the secrecy removed:

An Act Recognizing the Existence of War Between the United States and the Confederate States, and Concerning Letters-of-Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods.

Whereas, The earnest efforts made by this Government to establish friendly relations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith, have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold any intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by this Government for the purpose aforesaid, or to listen to any proposal they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulty between the two Governments; and, whereas, the President of the United States of America has issued his proclamation, making requisition upon the States of the American Union for seventy-five thousand men, for the purpose as therein indicated of capturing forts, and other strongholds within the jurisdiction of, and belonging to the Confederate States of America and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confedate States of America, and raised, organized and equipped a large military force to execute the purpose aforesaid and has issued his other proclamation announcing his purpose to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States; and, whereas, the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware, and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to coöperate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress and finally subjugate the people of the Confederate States; and, whereas, by the acts and means aforesaid, war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Delaware, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territories south of Kansas therefore

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions or letters-of-marque and general reprisal in such form as he shall think proper under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named: Provided, however, that property of the enemy unless it be contraband of war) laden on board a neutral vessel shall not be subject to seizure under this act; and provided, further, that vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States now in the ports of the Confederate States, except such as have been since the 11th of April last, or may hereafter be, in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days, after the publication of this act, to leave said ports and reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargoes, except articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this act during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

Sec. 2. That the President of the Confederate States shall be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to revoke and annul, at pleasure, all letters of marque and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this act.

Sec. 3. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this act, shall state in writing, the name, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Sec 5. That before any commission or letters-of-marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of $5,000; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of $10 000; with condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law, for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

Sec. 5. That all captures and prizes of vessels and property shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made; and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and if there be no such written agreement, then one moiety to the owners, and the other moiety to the officers and crew, as nearly as may be, according to the rules prescribed for the distribution of prize money by the laws of the Confederate States.

Sec 6. That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the Confederate States, or of persons resident within and under the protection of the Confederate States, or of persons permanently within the territories, and under the protection of any foreign Prince, Government or State in amity with the Confederate States, which shall have been captured by the United States, and which shall be recaptured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any Court having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such captures, according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and in case of no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles hereinbefore provided in case of capture.

Sec. 7. That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the Confederate States, or of a nation or State in amity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against before a competent tribunal; and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the owners, officers, and crew of the vessel capturing the same, and be distributed as before provided; and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects, which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Courts of the Confederate States shall have exclusive, original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and the said courts, or the courts, being courts of the Confederate States, into which such causes shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels, shall be liable.

Sec. 8 That all persons found on board any captured vessels, or on board any recaptured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the Confederate States, in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the District, or some court or military officer of the Confederate States, or of any State in or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the Confederate States.

Sec. 9 That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the Collector of the Customs, to the Commanders, when they shall give bond as before provided.

Sec. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of $20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money—and a bounty of $25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be paid to the owners, officers and crews of such private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the bounties herein provided.

Sec. 11. That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities between the Confederate States and the United States, shall keep a regular journal, containing a true and exact account of his daily proceedings and transactions with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there, and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, and the nature and probable value thereof; the times and places, when and where taken, and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with them, and his observations and remarks thereon; also, of whatever else shall occur to him, or any of his officers or marines, or be discovered by examination or conference with any marines or passengers of, or in any other ships or vessels, or by any other means, touching the fleets, vessels, and forces of the United States; their posts and places of station and destination, strength, numbers, intents and designs; and such commanding officer shall, immediately on his arrival in any port of the Confederate States, from or during the continuance of any voyage or cruise, produce his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, signed with his proper name and handwriting, to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs at or nearest to such port: the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and such Collector or other chief officer of the customs shall, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him, on examination, material to be known; and no such vessel shall be permitted to sail out of port again until such journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained, under the hand of such Collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed according to her commission; and, upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel, shall be delivered up.

Sec. 12 That the commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making fraudulent entries therein, or obliterating the record of any material transactions therein where the interest of the Confederate States is concerned, or refusing to produce and deliver such journal, commission, or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases the commissions or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders respectively shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of $1,000, one moiety thereof to the use of the Confederate States and the other to the informer.

Sec. 13 That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the Confederate States, and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attaching to merchant vessels in like cases.

Sec 14. That on all goods, wares and merchandise captured and made good and lawful prize of war, by any private armed ship having commission or letters of marque and reprisal under this act, and brought into the Confederate States, there shall be allowed a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. on the amount of duties imposed by law

Sec 15. That five per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the Confederate States, shall be secured and paid over to the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs at the port or place in the Confederate States at which such captured or recaptured vessels may arrive, or to the consul or other public agent of the Confederate States residing at the port or place not within the Confederate States, at which such captured or recaptured vessel may arrive. And the monies arising therefrom shall be held and are hereby pledged by the Government of the Confederate States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain, and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 11.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, introduced a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr BROOKS of Mississippi, reported a bill establishing a Patent Office.

The Congress then went into secret session. Subsequently the secrecy was removed from the message of the President, communicating a copy of a letter addressed by Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, formerly Judge of the United States Supreme Court, to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, pending the negotiations with the commissioners at Washington.

Judge CAMPBELL acted as a voluntary inter-mediator between the two Governments to prevent a collision, and charges Mr. Seward with gross duplicity. The whole correspondence is interesting.

Another message was also communicated by the President, recognizing Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, as a Commissioner from North Carolina, and conveying the assurance that State would coöperate with the Confederacy.

Mr. CLINGMAN was invited to take a seat in the public and secret sessions, and to participate in the discussions.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment by the Southern Confederacy of the South Carolina troops under Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Many appointments of Judges and Marshals were then confirmed by the Congress.

THE REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN OWEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, ETC.

RISING SUN, IND., Saturday, May 11.

The reported negro insurrection in Owen and Gallatin Counties originated as follows: One lady met two negroes armed, when she went and told her minister that the negroes were arming. He at once spread the alarm. There was considerable excitement in Boone County, opposite this place, last night. The military were under arms, waiting for the signal gun to render assistance.

STARTLING PLOT IN BOSTON.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF THE COCHITUATE WATER.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 11.

An attempt has been made to cut off the Cochituate water from the city by breaking open the main conduit, near Newton Lower Falls. The attempt was unsuccessful, the mason work being too strong for the implements used.

A SOUTHERNER SUSPECTED.

From the Boston Post of Yesterday.

We have rather a singular story to lay before our readers this morning, and we are so far from believing many of its assumptions that the only authority for giving it a place among "War News in Boston" is furnished by the supposition on the part of some that we have had emissaries of the South among us who have endeavored to *cut off the city's supply of water and then set us on fire!* It's a long story, and has many distinct branches, and we will commence at the very beginning. During the latter part of last week there appeared in Needham and its vicinity a person from the South, who claimed as his reason for being here that he brought a message to a clergyman of the vicinity from his son who was now living at the South. The people thought he came there for sinister motives, disbelieved his avowal of love for the Union, and even watched him so closely that he left town by the first train of the following day. It was not certain, however, that he had gone a great ways, and the result was that on last Monday night the City Engineer, Mr. SLADE, received a letter containing an expression of fear that the Cochituate water pipes in that neighborhood would be tampered with.

Yesterday forenoon Mayor WIGHTMAN learned that a large excavation had been made in the earthwork about the main pipe at a position about three rods east of the pipe house on the East bank of the Charles River at Newton. In the afternoon accompanied by Messrs. JOHNSON and DENNIS, of the Water Board, he went to the scene of the trouble and found the report to be correct. Upon the top of the high mound inclosing the pipe, a large hole had been dug to the depth of four feet, bringing the top of the brick aqueduct fully in view. It was all shovel work, and slovenly done at that. There were also evidences of a vigorous attempt to break the aqueduct by throwing stones upon it, and one of the stones used was so large that it must have required the united efforts of two men to carry it. The hole could not be seen from the roads or fields below, which accounts for the guard not having soon discovered it, and it had undoubtedly been dug since the last rain.

For various reasons, the scientific gentlemen who yesterday visited the place are confident that "the Southerner" had nothing to do with it, but that it was done by other parties. By whomever, or for whatever motive done, the affair has created a deep sensation in certain circles, and while it is likely to remain forever clothed in mystery, almost every man will have a distinct theory of his own relative to the matter. It was certainly a piece of mean and cowardly vandalism, and we should congratulate ourselves that the result was not more serious.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 11.

The Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. TERRY, embarked for Washington last night on the steamer *Cahawba*. They previously marched down Chapel-street, escorted by a large body of citizens' cavalry, by a body of Old New-Haven Greys, and by the Emmett Guard. They marched in platoons, sixteen abreast, the city police keeping the streets clear. They made a very fine appearance. The whole city was alive with people, and the route of the procession was one grand array of flags. All left in good spirits.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Saturday, May 11.

The official order for the election for Field Officers in Col. KERRIGAN's Regiment is issued to day.

An order for the inspection of Col. SHEHAN's Regiment will be issued.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Saturday, May 11.

The Third Company of the Broome County Volunteers, under command of Capt. PETER JAY, took their departure for Elmira to-day. They were addressed by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, TRACY R. MORGAN, and others. They vowed to stand by the Constitution and the Union as long as one star remained. Five thousand people assembled to witness the proceedings.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 11.

Six companies of Volunteers left for the rendezvous at Elmira this afternoon. Buffalo has so far sent to camp ten companies of Volunteers.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

The steamship *Marion Cole* sailed to-day, with 5,000 barrels of provisions, direct for Washington. The *James Adger* still has steam on, waiting for the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who will probably receive their orders to-night to sail this (Sunday) morning.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BROWNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Lieut. J. HOGAN BROWNE died last night on board the receiving-ship *Princeton*, of which he was the Executive Officer.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman just arrived in St. Louis from Houston, Texas, makes some interesting statements. He says that martial law had been declared in Houston and Galveston, and all Union men had been waited upon by a Vigilance Committee, and ordered to enlist in the Confederate Army and be ready for active service or leave the State and six hours was given to decide. The Union party is strong throughout the State, but is awed by the violence of the traitors. Thousands were leaving the State in consequence of the terrorism. The gulf steamers from Galveston to New-Orleans were crammed with men fleeing for the North, and it was stated in New-Orleans that ten thousand must have left Northern Texas, leaving crops in the field and everything behind. There is great bitterness between the Unionists and Disunionists, and if the former were strengthened there would inevitably be war among themselves, and there is imminent danger of it now. When SAM HOUSTON spoke in Galveston, there was almost a fight. A committee waited upon him and requested him not to speak, or if he did, not to discuss the events in that State. He replied that he should speak, and as he pleased; no threats should intimidate him. When assembled to hear him, one THATCHER, famous in Cuban Lopez affairs, got up and moved that SAM HOUSTON be not allowed to speak, and, if necessary, that the battery of artillery be brought out to prevent it. Thereupon a lawyer of the city rose and declared that SAM HOUSTON was the father of Texas and swore before God that he should have the privilege of saying whatever he pleased in Galveston. His friends rallied around him and he was permitted to go on. He is just as strongly opposed to the whole secession scheme as can be, but bears a retreat so far as to oppose coercion, but at the same time advocates a lone star republic. The Legislature had established a Committee of Safety, and it was even proposed to give it the power to hang. But the mob will do that business if their decrees are not complied with. Some Union men are still undaunted, and curse the traitors loudly. The fact is, Texas is over a mine. Thousands are leaving New-Orleans and the country this side. The boat those gentlemen came up on had 400 passengers, and the railroad bore the largest train ever known thereon. The fact is, there is a reign of terror in the Southwest, and no Northern or Union man feels safe.

RAISING THE SUNKEN SHIPS.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states that Col. HAUPT, the distinguished engineer and contractor for building the Hoosac Tunnel, has made proposals to the War Department for raising the sunken vessels at the Gosport Navy-yard. He proposes to furnish competent men to perform the task at a reasonable compensation, and to superintend and give direction to the engineering department in person free of charge. And beyond this that he stipulates is, that the Government shall furnish a sufficient force to protect the men in their operations." He informs us that the work can be done in sixty days The general plan of the operation is by means of divers, who are to cover the holes with canvas, and where the portions are burned to insert timbers to support the canvas, and to eject the water by means of pumps worked by common locomotives. Those who are acquainted with Col HAUPT will at once have confidence in any such plan proposed by him. His eminent skill as an engineer has already been recognized by the Administration in placing him on the Board of Examination at West Point. Col. HAUPT also proposes another plan, by way of suggestion to the Government. This is, to place powerful locomotive engines in the bottom of sailing ships for the purposes of propulsion, and by the process which he proposes an additional speed of five miles will be gained, the whole machinery to be arranged so as to leave no part exposed. The principle is, by means of pumps to force a body of water from the bows of the ship to the stern. A conjunctive advantage will be, in case shot take effect under the water-line the first valves may be closed, and the water which comes in through the shot holes can be ejected, thus converting the means of destruction into those of service.

POSITION OF MR BRECKINRIDGE.

The Frankfort, (Ky.,) *Commonwealth* understands that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE declared, on Tuesday night, in public that he was for an united South, and opposed to electing members of Congress from Kentucky to the extra session of Congress.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, returned from Washington *via* Annapolis yesterday, and report the condition of troops at the Capital and *en route*, perfectly satisfactory. They have visited nearly all the New-York regiments, and found them contented, healthy and well provided for, and loyal to the cause.

Mr DRAPER brings the news that Gen. WOOL has been ordered to take command of Fort Monroe and the Virginia District, and corroborates the statement that Major ANDERSON has been made a Colonel by brevet.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (IRISH) RIFLES.

This Regiment, now in quarters in Broadway, near Ninety-fifth-street, is rapidly filling up. Some aid is requisite to defray expenses until the number shall be completed and the Regiment is mustered into service. Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, of the New York Common Pleas, and LEWIS B WOODRUFF and JAMES MONCRIEF, Justices of the New-York Superior Court, have consented to act as a Finance Committee to receive contributions, and assist in completing the arrangements. Contributions may be forwarded to them at their respective residences, or to the Committee rooms, No 29 Wall-street, second story, where the Committee will be in attendance daily, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Contributors will please make their checks payable to the order of the Treasurer. CHAS. P. DALY, No. 84 Clinton-place; L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-street; JAMES MONCRIEF, No. 102 Amity-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The following order has been issued by Colonel TOMPKINS:

CAMP ANDERSON, NEW YORK MAY 12, 1861.

The public are hereby notified that, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., no one whatever will be admitted in the encampment, except those having business to transact therein.

The reason for such a course is obvious, on account of the impossibility to perfect the men in drill when constantly surrounded by their friends and others.

G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Col. 2d Regiment.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Two companies will be inspected at 10 A. M. to day, at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets J. TOWNSEND, DANIEL and W. R. MACDONALD are the candidates for the command. An application has been made to the Union Defence Committee for $12,000, to arm and equip the regiment. Two companies from Albany, one from Troy, one from Boston, and one from New Jersey, will shortly join this regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, Col. CALVIN E PRATT, now quartered at the barracks in the Park, was visited by a great number of people yesterday. Manahan's Band was in attendance, and discoursed most eloquent music.

DEPARTURE OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon the Green Mountain boys left the Park barracks. They embarked on board the steamship *Alabama*, for Fort Monroe, Virginia.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Two companies of this Brigade have been mustered into service to-day, making twelve companies that have been inspected. Brig.-Gen. SICKLES has nine more companies ready for inspection; by the courtesy of Major TAYLOR, the examination will be proceeded with to day.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Major HUBBLE inspected eight companies yesterday. Col. D'UTASSY will parade his troops on Washington Parade ground at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

Col. ALLEN's Regiment now quartered at Staten Island, received their uniforms yesterday.

FIRST GERMAN RIFLES

This Regiment, Col BENDIX, received the uniforms for the men yesterday. The corps are still in quarters at Hamilton square.

FIRST REGIMENT, SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Lieut.-Col. MCGREGOR, now in command of this regiment, quartered at the State arsenal, Sixty-fifth street, received the blue uniforms for his men yesterday.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

Quartermaster MIDDLETON received a telegraphic message from Albany, yesterday afternoon, from Col SHEEHAN, stating that this regiment had been accepted. The men will be uniformed on Monday.

REMOVAL.

The Quartermaster-General's offices are removed from the corner of White and Elm streets to No. 51 Walker.

MORE ARRIVALS.

Four Companies from the interior of the State have reported themselves at head quarters, and are now located at the Park Barracks.

UNION RANGERS.

Col KERRIGAN telegraphed from Albany, last night, that this Regiment was accepted by the State.

SUTLER'S DEPARTMENT IN THE PARK.

Mr. JOHN FARRELL, the Sutler attached to the Park Barracks supplies officers with all articles necessary for a lengthened campaign, at cost prices. This is a great convenience for officers *en route* for the seat of war.

FIFTEENTH LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The following have been elected Staff Officers of this Regiment: Colonel, J. McLeod Murphy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard I. Dodge; Major, Francis, O'Keefe; Adjutant, (acting,) Walter L. Cassin; Engineer, Stephen Chester; Surgeon, James McNaier; Surgeon's Mate, James Forrester, Jr.; Paymaster, James H. Welsh; Quartermaster, (acting,) James J. Reilly; Commissary, Edward J. Strong.

THE TROOPS AT STATEN ISLAND.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR ACCOMMODATION—SEVEN THOUSAND MEN DAILY FED BY CONTRACT.

The officers commanding the forces on Staten Island, report that the troops are making excellent progress in drilling, and the two regiments are in good spirits, and only impatient to be called into service as early as possible. Col. WILSON's command consists of eight full companies, and two which are yet incomplete. Every day improves their condition, and they are now only wanting suitable equipments to make them compare favorably with the most efficient men in the service. Many of the accounts heretofore published of this regiment have done them great injustice, and have created undeserved prejudices. They conform cheerfully to the rules of the camp, and when not under drill, amuse themselves in various athletic sports upon the green at the north side of Quarantine inclosure. With the exception of $700 donated by two or three patriotic citizens, and a gray uniform for temporary service, the officers have thus far provided everything for the men since they have been in quarters The lack of necessary changes of raiment during the late cold and rainy weather has produced some suffering, which, however, they bear cheerfully, expecting soon to have the requisite uniforms and other equipments so necessary for service. Only some half dozen are on the sick list.

There are nearly completed thirteen buildings for the accommodation of the troops upon the grounds known as Camp Washington They consist of messrooms, companys' quarters, colonels', staff and line officers' quarters, non commissioned and medical staff quarters, and quartermasters' department, with guard-house, wash-rooms, &c.

The buildings are well ventilated and lighted, and will be, in some respects, superior to the quarters erected in the Park. They have been put up under the supervision of Col. WILSON, aided by Capt. HAZLETON and Lieut. CLAPP. But for the lack of lumber they would have been completed last evening.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, Col. ALLEN's, is doing well, and are impatiently awaiting their uniforms and muskets when they will be ready to march. Major TURNER who is in command of the post, takes great pride in his command, and avers that they are as fine a body of men as he has ever seen during his military experience. Major TURNER went through the Mexican war, and has seen much service in other fields. His plan is to have the Regiment landed in Philadelphia, and then to march them to Washington. If permitted to do so, this Regiment will show that they are capable of performing the march without difficulty

There are now quartered in and near this City about 10 000 volunteers, distributed nearly as follows:

	Men.
Col. MCCHESNEY's Regiment, at Sandy Hook	850
Engineers' Corps, same regiment, New-York	77
Col. MCGREGOR's Regiment, Central Park	800
Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves, Castle Garden	860
Col BAKER's Regiment, in the Park	475
Col. BENEDICT's Regiment, Hamilton-square	850
Col BLEECKER's Regiment, Palace Garden	850
Capt J. H. HOBART WARD's Scott Life Guard, at Division Armory	400
Col. DURYEE's Regiment, Fort Schuyler	700
Two regiments at Staten Island	1,600

All these men, with the exception of those at Staten Island are daily fed by contract by Messrs. NORRIS, WRIGHT & BAKER, who have chartered the steamer *Francis Carter*, commanded by Capt J W DUBOIS, to run to the different posts and carry provisions. Yesterday the Contractors shipped to Sandy Hook, 4 quarters of beef, 20 sheep, 2 barrels of beef, 2 barrels pickled tongues, 2 barrels eggs, 4 calves, 600 loaves of bread, 2 barrels sugar and 1 barrel coffee. Those wishing to send letters or parcels to the regiment at Sandy Hook or that at Fort Schuyler, can leave them on board of the steamer each day at 11 o'clock, at the Pier foot of Jay street, North River.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... MAY 11.

$10,000	U.S 6s,'81,Cou.	86	400	N. Y. Central R...	72¾
6,000	do....	86¼	10	do....	72⅝
8,000	U. S. 5s,'74,Cou	76	100	do....s5	72⅝
8,000	Trea. 12 ₩c. N's	101⅛	50	do....s3	72⅝
500	do....	101⅛	200	do....s10	72⅝
2,000	Ken. State 6s....	75½	200	Erie Railroad....	2[illegible]
1,000	do....	76	50	do....	21¾
7,000	Virginia St. 6's c	46	20	do....	21⅝
3,000	do....s5	45	100	Harlem R....b20	11¼
10,000	do....s10	44	100	do....	11
11,000	do....c	45¾	100	do....	11⅛
2,000	Mis State 6's....	38	125	do....	11⅛
7,000	do....	38⅛	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	28⅞
10,000	do....b10	37¾	60	do....	28
3,000	do....s10	37½	10	do....s30	28
5,000	Tenn. St, 6's, c..	46¼	55	Reading Railroad..	31
2,000	do....s10	46¾	50	do....	31¼
1,000	Cal State 7's....	73¾	100	Mich.S & N Ind R.	13¼
5,000	City 6s '87....	100	100	M S. & N I G. S..	28⅛
12,000	N. Y. Cen b. '78.	100	100	do....	28¼
1,000	Erie R R 3d mtge bonds, 1883....	83	100	do....	28⅞
			60	do....b30	28½
5,000	H. R.R.R 1st m.	105½	10	Ill. C. R. Scrip...s3	64
1,000	Hud. R 3d m b.	82½	100	do....c	64½
1,000	Harlem 2d m. b.	93	150	do....c	64⅞
1,000	N. Ind 1st m....	78	100	do....c	64½
5,000	Ill. Cen R b....	92	50	do....s10	63⅝
1,000	Ter. H & A 1st m	71	50	do....s10	63⅞
5,000	C & Tol S F b.	75	75	do....s10	63¼
20	Tradesmen's Bank	94	100	do....s15	63
10	Amer. Ex. Bank...	80	10	Clev. Col. & Cin R.	92
15	Metropolitan Bank.	90	75	Gal. & Chic. R....	60
5	Pacific M. S. Co...	69½	10	do....	59⅞
50	do....b10	69	100	do....s5	59¾
100	do....s3	68	50	do....	59¾
50	do....	68½	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	23⅛
100	Chic. & Rk I. R...	37	100	do....	23¾
50	do....b60	37	100	do....	23⅞
50	do....	36⅞	30	Mill. & Miss. R....	9½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81,Cou.	86¼	100	Erie Railroad...s10	21
1,000	do....	86⅝	100	do....	21
8,000	do....	86½	100	Hudson River R...	35⅛
5,000	U S 5s, '74,Cou.	76	100	Gal & Chicago R..	59
9,000	Mo. State 6s....	37½	100	Harlem R....	11
3,000	do....s20	37	300	do....	10¾
1,000	N Car. St. 6s..	56	150	Harlem R. Prefer'd	28
15	Del. & Hud Ca.Co.	82½	50	do....	27½
10	Pacific M St. Co..	69	50	Mich. Cen. R....	44⅛
5	New-York Cen R..	72	50	Panama R....s15	98⅛
75	do....	71¾	100	Ill.Cen. R Scrip....	62½
200	do....	71½			

SATURDAY, May 11—P. M.

At the early Stock Board to-day prices opened with some appearance of firmness, and the full prices of Friday were paid on nearly all descriptions, and an advance of ⅜@½ ₩ cent. on New-York and Illinois Central. But before the Western list was through with the tone of the market weakened, and the bidding was lower on Galena, Toledo and Rock Island by ½ ₩ cent. The State Stocks were fairly supported, and there was rather more business done on the Railway Mortgages. Federal Stocks and Treasury paper were about the same as yesterday. On the Street, after the adjournment of the First Board, and also at the Second Board, the depression in the market was quite general, and the reaction on the most active of the Railway shares was equal to ¾@1 ₩ cent But while these lower figures were made on the bidding in the afternoon, the sales actually accomplished were comparatively limited, and late in the day the disposition was to more steadiness in demand at about the following prices:

N. Y. Central....	71⅝	Galena....	59
Illinois Central....	63	Toledo....	23½
Erie....	21¾	Rock Island....	35⅞
Missouris....	37¾	Pacific....	68½

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry-Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port..	$1,782,246	$1,217,149	$890,040
Thrown on market....	1,709,813	1,143,722	207,651
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port..	41,477,693	40,755,983	27,233,554
Thrown on market....	42,538,226	41,408,120	26,725,770

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	346	$75,804	1,536	$403,992	74	$21,209
Mf. of Cot'n.	91	17,219	498	125,945	48	11,827
Mf. of Silk..	66	42,162	164	114,004	4	1,720
Mf. of Flax..	91	15,834	359	61,725	39	6,759
Miscellan's..	43	5,938	205	27,417	64	2,179
Total....	637	$156,957	2,760	$733,083	229	$43,694
		733,083				156,957
Total entered....		$890,040	Total marketed....			$200,651

Chicago Trade.

Wells' *Commercial Express*, of Thursday last, reviews the business movements of the preceding week, at Chicago, thus: "The same causes frequently noted in our recent reviews of the markets, still continue to derange business and affect the values of produce, but with even greater force and more frequent fluctuation than before. The difficulty of fixing upon prices where so many classes of currency are used as a medium without having a specie basis of calculation, can hardly be appreciated without being right in the midst of the confusion, and watch it at every turn. To describe it so as to make it perfectly intelligible to one at a distance is quite impossible. In the single case of Wheat alone, a difference of 7c. ₩ bushel was made to-day by the difference in the currency specified to be used in payment But the partially secured currency still forms the bulk of that afloat, and prices without specification must be understood to be in that description of currency. Proceeding to write upon this basis, we note the following changes since our last: Flour closing dull a week ago, declined suddenly 15c @25c, and has since ruled dull until to-day it was firmer and a little buoyant. Wheat went down suddenly on Thursday last, ruled heavy Friday and Saturday, was lower still on Monday and Tuesday, but rallied to-day and closed firm Corn has been less fluctuating, but has ruled lower than in the week previous. Oats lower and dull. Barley less active and prices drooping. Rye in good request and steady. Seeds very irregular. Vegetables without change. Fruits active. Provisions rather quiet at about previous prices. Fish rather lower. Cattle active and firm. Hogs in good request, but prices a little lower. Hides in better request and firmer. Tallow dull and nominal."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 11.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74½; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35½; Sight Exchange on New-York at par and 1-10 ₩ cent discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red $1 33 @$1 35; White $1 40@$1 50. CORN inactive, at 65c. WHISKY 17c.@17½c.

NOTICE.—MISSOURI BONDS STOLEN!—$1,000 6 per cent Bond, State of Missouri No 2068. Stolen from S. DRAPER, No 36 Pine st. All persons are warned from negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.. 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 11—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen and Southampton.* F Oppermar, lady, 3 children and servant, Havana, Mrs. W. Nast, and 2 daughters, Cincinnati; William Schroeder, Bremen; Robert Boyes, Philadelphia; J. G Bohne and lady, Louis Teters, Louis Gœtze, lady and daughter, Geo. Jordens, all of New York; Aug. Bremer, F. W. Meyer, Ernest Pragst, Julius Danzsger, A Schroeder; C. Schreiber, Philip Amy, all of New-Orleans; Wm Wagenhals and lady, Brooklyn; W Hermann, Hamilton, C. W.; J. F. Blondin, lady, 3 children and servant, Niagara Falls N. Y.; Mrs. H. Borchardt and child, Dayton O; George Uhlman, lady and child, Clifton, N. Y.; W. C. Lange, lady and 2 children, Miss Erica Leupold, all of St. Louis; Mr. J. Hoffmann, Milwaukee; Mr F. H. Stege, Mrs. H. Stephen and daughter, Mrs. Henr. Benz, Mr. Theo. Mendelssohn, Mr. Fred Ehrhardt, lady and two children; Mr. Theo. Goetze, lady and five children; Mr Erich Ruyter, Mr. Fred Krause, Mr. L. Loewenstein, Mr. Emanuel Goldsmith and lady, Mr. Henry Ludemann and child, Mr. Peter Wanger and wife, Mr. John zur Legr, Miss Charlotte Beyer, Mr Nicolas Bremer and wife, Mr J. Patterson, Mr Frederick Bensen, wife and four children, Mr. C. Müller and lady, all of New-York; Mr. William Pauff, lady and child, Staten Island; Mr. Siegfried Saindler, Mr. George M. Krauss, Mr. Peter Droge, Mr. Rud. Heiss, Mr. Henry Stein, Mr. Frederick Bruns, Mr H L. Mohboldt, all of California; Mr Emanuel Bueno, lady and child, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Gerhard Waterman, San Francisco; Mr. Charles Heuser and lady, Newbern, Va.; Mrs Barbara Schober and two children, Jersey City; Mr. Geo Nurnberger, lady and daughter; Mr. F. X. Berdelle, all of Louisville; Mr J Gungerich, Peru, Ill.; Mr Benj. Schmidt, Pittsburgh; Rev. Father Philippi, Guatemala, C. A.; Mr. F Liebschutz, lady and child; Mr. Charles Boutelier and child; Mr. Joseph Lapipe, all of Pennsylvania; Mr. F. J. Keller and lady, Philadelphia Mr J. H Abrahams, Georgia; Mrs Lyman Smith, Mrs L. Emery, both of Cincinnati; Mr. Peter Wehner, lady and child, New-York; and 121 in the steerage.—Total 243.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Mary Harris, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Thos. H. Davis, Capt. Gilbert C Healey, John P Jenkins, Major Beerner, S H. McDaniel, Major H Walters, Miss Roxena Walters, Miss Kate Walters, Miss Nancy Walters.

In ship Contest from St. Thomas—Rev. Mr. Talmadge and lady, Mrs. Fyfe, Edward Steele.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 48 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets... 9 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 9 26 | Gov. Island..10 15 | Hell Gate...11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... SATURDAY, May 11.

Cleared.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; City of New York, Hamilton, Boston W. P. Williams

Ships Mattapan, Watts, Montreal, Hallett & Carman; Columbus, Small, Bristol J. W. Elwell & Co.; Protection, Clark, Liverpool, A. Bell & Sons; Chicago, Chase, London, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks A. Lincoln Bibber, Portland, master; M. J. Colcord, Carsenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Laura, (Brem.,) Willimsen, Bremen; Virginia Price, Eldridge, St. Thomas, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Old Dominion, Wood, Havana, Roberts & Williams; Sultan, Staples, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Chevalier, Anderson, Buenos Ayres, Kirkland.

Brigs T. B. Watson, Munday, Laguayra, ——; Cygnet, Smith, St. John, ——; A. D Torrey, Griffin, Wesport, H D. Brookman & Co; Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners James Madison, Glen, New Brunswick, N. J.; Nucina, Risley, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; J A Parsons, Shaw, Bridgeton N. J.; Crisis, Rimer, Philadelphia master; Ontario, Hannah, Salem master; Ovetto, Samis, New-Bedford, master; Clara, Crowell, Boston, master; Howard, Baker, Boston, master; Gen. Peavy, Farning, Lubec, Me., master; J. F. Garland, ——, Baltimore, ——; W. L. Cogswell, Goodwin, Boston; Kossuth, Lee, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis; Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Adele, Snow, Baltimore, G Wheelwright; Mott Bedell, Ryder, Washington, M. Bedell; A. Ames, Ames, Philadelphia, ——; M. Van Name, Van Name, Boston, Baker & Dayton; M. Sewell, Pomeroy, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co; Snowdrift, Snow, Boston, ——; Emblem, Kelly, Harwich, ——; O M Petit, Clark, St. John, ——; Elizabeth Ann, Scott, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; J. E. Gamage, Elizabethport, ——.

Sloop Brandywine, Akin, Stamford, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Thompson, Milford Haven May 1, in ballast, with passengers to G Ianelli, Minturn & Co Arrived off the Lightship yesterday (11th) at 10:30 A M, where she still remained up to sunset last evening. She will probably arrive at the City to day at about 11 A M.

U. S. transport steamship Baltic, Eldridge, Newport, via Sandy Hook, 11 hours.

U. S. transport steamer Chesapeake, Vaile, from Washington, D. C.

Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 10th inst., at 8 A. M., off Nantucket Shoals, passed schr. Commodore Kearney, Lawry, from Boston for New-York.

Steamer H. Burden, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence with mdse. to B. Buffin.

Ship Vandalia, Potter, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to Ralph Post. May 1, lat 28 30, lon. 79 20 spoke bark Dey hor, of Boston, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux 17 ds out, reported having sprung a leak; at one time had 6 feet of water in the hold; found the leak, stopped it, and was proceeding on the voyage. 7th inst., off Hatteras was boarded from steam frigate Niagara, bence for Charleston, all well.

Ship Elvira, Andrews Callao Sept. 5, with guano to Barrill Bros. The E. was 3 ds from Cape Henry, and was spoken by U. S. steamer Quaker City, of the blockading squadron. The E. has had moderate breezes and pleasant weather since passing Cape Horn; crossed the Equator April 14, in lon. 39 W.

Ship Contest, Lucas, St. Thomas April 30, in ballast, to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen April 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hennings & Gosling.

Ship Susan Howland, Adams, Callao 100 ds., via Cape Henry 3 ds., with guano to Barrill Bros.

Bark A. H. Badger, Means, Messina 49 ds.—passed Gibraltar April 5 with fruit &c., to Moore & Henry.

Bark Heiress, Clark, Havre 47 ds., in ballast, to John A. McGaw.

Bark N. W. Bridge, (of Portland,) Lang, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Brett Son & Co.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, (of Machiasport,) Robinson, Santa Cruz 14 ds., with rum to F. Talbot. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Boston,) Smith, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield

Brig Lottery (Br.,) Burrill, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co

Brig P. R Curtis, Ilsly, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.

Brig Mazatlan, Reed, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Brig D Mallory, ——, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Daniel S. Williams, Williams, Richmond, Va., 7 ds., and Hampton Roads 2 ds., with tobacco to master. The D. S. found considerable difficulty in getting down the river, being stopped several times by armed steamboats, and compelled to show the papers, &c., the Secessionists uttering bitter curses against the crew and Northerners. She was, however, allowed to proceed unharmed.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, East Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co

Schr. C. L. Hulse, McGar, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Capt. John, Torry, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Tillie E., Andrews, Dighton, with plaster, for Poughkeepsie

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Savannah 6 ds., with yellow pine and 34 passengers to Beers & Co.

Schr. Ellen Cousins, Billsboro 12 ds., with plaster to Walter Tomkins—is bound to Rondout.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Chatlin, St. Jago, Cuba 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, (of Philadelphia,) Cullen, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Roberts & Williams.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br.,) Dorritis, Nassau, N. P., May 3, with coffee to Joseph Eaeas.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. James Lawrence, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Cambridge.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Six, Elizabethport, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Madagascar, Lord, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lejock, Kenwick, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. W. Stevens, Bird, Belfast 7 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Petrel, Robinson, Baltimore 8 ds., oysters, &c.

Schr. E. S. Downing, Fawn, Roslyn 2 ds.

Schr. Canton, Hoyt, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Congress, Bosebrook, Lubec 7 ds., with [illegible]

Schr. Roxbury, Brown, Dennis 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Charmer, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. John Oliver, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish.

WIND—N. W.

BELOW—One brig.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.; Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen, and passed the Battery at 12:30 P. M.; Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Huntsville (transport,) for Annapolis; Dawn, (transport,) on a cruise. Ships Lady Franklin, Liverpool; James L. Bogert, Havre; Quickstep, London; Mattapan, Montreal; Kate Prince, Lepreaux, N. B.; Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool. Brigs Alice, (Br.,) St. Pierre; Giovanni Stefan (Aus.,) Queenstown; Adelphi, Wilmington, Del.; Eugene A. Reed, Barbados; Elizabeth, Port Spain, Trinidad; Caroline, Aspinwall; Demerara.

Also sld. 10th, ships Golden Rule, Liverpool; Harvey Birch, do. Brigs Amelia and Celestina, Naples; Peerless, Bermuda.

The ship Sea Serpent, for San Francisco, bark Old Dominion, for Havana, and brig J. M. Sawyer, for Philadelphia, were all sent back, they having no clearance.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 11—Arr. ships City of Boston, Liverpool, Uriel, Calcutta; barks Young Rover, Palermo; Fury, do.; Voyager, Messina; steamer Kensington, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Choice—Br. bark, from the Lizard for Melbourne, 67 ds out, March 20, lat. 26 48 S., lon 30 30 W.

G Star—bark, May 9, lat. 34 40, lon. 75 30.

Henrietta—bark, steg. S. S. W., April 15, lat. 36 30 lon. 28.

Henrietta—ship, from London for New-Orleans, April 30, lat 19 08, lon. 68 34.

Horatio Sard, brig, from Buenos Ayres for Genoa, was signalized, April 7, lat. 9 N., lon. 30 5.

Jos. Farritt—Br. ship, bound E., was signalized, April 2, lat. 21 30 S., lon. 23 59.

W. A. Dresser—brig, steg. N., was passed, May 3, lat. 26 52, lon. 70 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce P. R., April 29, bark John Stanly, for New York; A. S. W. Applegarth, for Philadelphia, arr. April 26; Abby Thaxter, from Wilmington.

At St. Thomas, April 30, ships Charlotte A. Stamler, Hayden, for New-York; Isabella, Coffin, for London, to sail May 15

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—A SUPERIOR collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women, and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, and is well adapted for the Army and Navy, for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. May the army go singing as did the Children of Judah under the command of King Jehoshaphat, and may the traitors be smitten as were the children of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir. For account of that great slaughter see 34th page of the Patriotic Song Book. Price 10 cents; $6 per 100. It will be published on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., by HORACE WATERS, Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.

5,000 Knapsacks.
4,000 Haversacks.
10,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.
1,600 Covered Canteens.

For sale by F. G. WAGNER; No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS.
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their Head-quarters, room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.

ARMS.—20 000 muskets and rifles.
UNIFORMS.—20 000 Garabaldi tunics.
20,000 military pants.
20,000 fatigue caps.
20,000 body belts.
20,000 cartridge boxes.
20,000 bayonet sheaths.

Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,
IVERSON W KNAPP, JOHN COCHRANE,
LOREN PALMER, Committee.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

OFFICERS FULL UNIFORM FOR SALE.—Nearly new, and suitable for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major. Discount 30 per cent. on price paid when military equipments were cheaper. Apply at No. 34 Bridge st., up stairs.

ATTENTION, SQUAD: OFFICERS WILL FIND BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK a great help in drilling. A liberal discount to companies. For Sale at all news depôts

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

VOLUNTEERS! ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND Popular Songs are in BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR. For Sale at all News Depôts.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials for sale at No 76 Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—DOG LOST.—A LITTLE white female poodle dog, with curly hair, was lost Saturday afternoon, on Broadway nearthe Prescott House, in one of the by-streets. Ten dollars reward will be paid on delivery at the Prescott House. No questions asked.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, at No. 218 West 21st-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1861.

The Passengers of the GREAT SHIP desire to record publicly the favorable and pleasant impressions they have derived from her second American voyage, now drawing to a close.

All the experiences of the voyage have led us to the conviction that the *Great Eastern* embodies the most substantial and valuable qualities of a sea-going steamer; that her enormous strength eminently fits her for the Atlantic service; that her speed, after certain modifications of the motive power independent of the engines, will equal that of any first-class steamer afloat, with all the advantage, in heavy weather, that solid resistance to the force of the sea can give; that her motion under ordinary circumstances is but pleasantly perceptible, and, under any circumstances, so easy and regular that only the most sensitive experience any inconvenience; and that her noble spaciousness affords a comfort hitherto utterly unattainable at sea.

We deem it due to the travelling and commercial world to state that during this trip the GREAT EASTERN encountered a severer gale than is often met, even on the North Atlantic, and weathered it so bravely, that all nautical men on board agreed she could stand the utmost stress of weather, no strain resulting to any part of her huge hull or works, nor any indication by sound having been given that she felt the winds and waves.

The present officers of the ship are commended to the American public as gallant and good men We owe no small part of the pleasure of the voyage to their unfailing readiness to meet our smallest desires—an amiability the more pleasing because their actual duties were unusually exacting and exhausting. We trust that Captain THOMPSON and his staff may be long retained in the service of the GREAT EASTERN.

A. M. Cozzens, Wm. G. West, Wm. L. Wilmer, N. H. Wolfe, Arthur Wilson, Joseph Thornton, A. M. Converse, Cornelius Grinnell, Ed. W. Turner, Andres Yrassi, Jose de Linares, Benjamin Thornton, Robert Elwes, George M. Payne, C. H. Holt, B. W. Cleave, C. H. Nagel, John F. Ricards, Oriel Viveash, Sidney Hire, A. S. Waite, Adolfo Moiner, Alfred Barrett, Robert Seton, Joseph H. Lewis, J. Carvalho, A. J. Fernandes, J. T. Smith, L. Keisten, Evan Leigh, John Murphy, John C. Ferguson, Henry Neil, Edward H. House, Joseph Hardwick, H. Erskine Irving, Thomas Rainey, W. P. Cook, J. James Cozzens, J. Elshee, W. Cushman, Frederic Bowlden, John Caldwell, G. D. Jones, Cecil Ross, E. G. W. Butler, jr.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers st., on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-DAY as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. SAMUEL COX, of Philadelphia, will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON—sermon in the afternoon to be interpreted. In the EVENING, by request, the Rev. F. C. EWER will repeat his sermon delivered last Sunday evening, appropriate to the times. Seats free.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT No. 125 East 17th-st., adjoining Dr. Tyng's Church, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, comprising solid rosewood suites, extra French plate pier mirrors, medallion carpets, chandeliers, glass mantels; rosewood étageres, &c., &c. Catalogues at store.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—DIVINE SERVICE WILL be attended by the Chaplain, Rev. C. W. DENISON, at the Barracks, Quarantine, on Staten Island, at 11 A. M. The boats leave the ferry at the Battery every hour.